HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,042—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND ALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903 unless otherwise stated.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Dec. 2 p.m.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6345
22th "	MONGOLIA	8500	.....	.....
1904.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	6384	CHINA	7912
6th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6532
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7963	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5784	MOLDAVIA	9777
6th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
20th "	MACEDONIA	10100	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6510
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	8500
30th "	ARABIA	7963	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5791	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
MERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,086	24th Dec. 1903.
† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,010	22nd Jan, 1904
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
2nd and 3rd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 3 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent
Saloon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	500	200	...
MARSEILLES	625	900	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	650	950	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons	Commanders.	Sail about 1903.
C.	CITY of DELHI	7920	A. J. Elliott	9th Dec.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	14th Dec.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	24th Dec.
				1904.
C.	HADDON HALL	6000	A. Buck	4th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	6220	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	5200	F. McKay	12th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	10th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J. Campbell	30th Apl.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,801	16th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS
(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.

Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.
SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

XMAS BOXES

AS FOLLOWS :—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil; 1 lb. Fondants; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1; Superior Box of Crackers; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc. as in Box No. 2; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2,884	Pens	8th Dec.
BUNDESRATH	2,086	Abrens	23rd Dec.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 23rd November, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfor and very strong
No slipping off the Nose
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

STERLING SILVER

AND

BEST ELECTRO-PLATE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROSPECTUS OF
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.
Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs.	16	8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	...	"	11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	...	"	17	10 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	"	10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	"	17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	...	"	13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	...	"	11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	...	"	16	8 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	"	11	10 " "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Especiales	" 17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes	" 19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos	" 13/8-	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

ASK FOR

SOKAL.

IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE

TONIC WINE

Highly recommended by Medical Profession.

OBTAINABLE FROM :

THOMSON & TAYLOR.	FELICE CORNAGLIA.
MONGINI BROS.	D. C. OOMRIGUR.
THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co.	D. D. BARIA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH.

IMMEDIATE AND PRONOUNCED

[SUCCESS.

LAST NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE A VERITABLE TRIUMPH.

MR. M. B. LEAVITT'S

ELITE ANGLO-AMERICAN

TROUBADOURS.

THE POPULAR VERDICT ENDORSED BY A CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE.

CHEERS AND LAUGHTER! LAUGHTER AND CHEERS!

EVERY ITEM ENCORED.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

Overture at 9-30. Carriages 11-30.

S. S. "CITY OF DELHI."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th December, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the Provisions of Section 32 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, the following GOODS will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Prince's Dock Custom House, at 3 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 8th December, 1903.

Marks.	Nos.	No. of cases.	No. of pieces.	Length of pieces in yards.	Description of Goods.
A B Cans 45 & C	374	1	87	432½	Silk embroidered cotton velvet.
Do. 40	379	1	72	355½	Do.
Do. 41	380	1	96	472½	Do.
Do. 42	381	1	72	355½	Do.
Do. 44	386-89 & 391	5	909	4483½	Do.

E. GRAY,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1903, for SUPPLY of CAST-IRON COVERS, FRAMES and STEPS for Manholes.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 5th Dec, 1903.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE APPOINTMENT of a Probationary ASSISTANT HARBOUR MASTER having become vacant, candidates are invited to submit their applications, accompanied by copies of certificates, to the Deputy Conservator on or before 10th December 1903.

Only candidates who hold a Master Mariner's certificate, and who are not less than 23 or more than 27 years of age, are eligible for the appointment.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Deputy Conservator.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

The 26th November, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED A COMMISSION to enquire into the physical development of its subjects.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE will pay Rs. 50 to any of their pupils who fail to pass tests in Physical Culture which they have agreed to prepare the pupil for.

For particulars of our Course apply to
32, Broadway,
Madras.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

ORDERS for Cane-work, Rattan Baskets, Khus-tatties, Head-Curtains, Bamboo Chicks, etc., are cordially solicited.

All orders will be promptly and most carefully attended to the BLIND STUDENTS. Moderate Terms. Apply to—

THE PRINCIPAL,
Ballasis Road, Byculla.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902

ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £10,640,000
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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 b	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 8	46 4	43
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
43	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
44	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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HEAD OFFICE :
27, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Murree,	Rangoon,	Nowara Elya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, as Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lampor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Singapore,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS— 2 Years 5½ per cent, per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened from sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 120,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI:

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,99,999; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Dhanji Gokulji Street, Bombay.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.
CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.
CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.
INSCRIPTION TABLETS.

Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.
IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.
Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs,
Any description of work executed from Models or Drawing sent.

LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square,
Round Fronted and Angular,
URINALS, Angle and Flat.
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,

50-58, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (Bungalow) on the North Side of Clarke Road, near Mahaluxmee Railway Station and opposite to Bomonjee Petit Mill, belonging to the Naranji Mills Co., Limited, (in Liquidation.)

On THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1903, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the Liquidator of the Naranji Mills Co., Ld. (in liquidation), under the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, put up for sale by Public Auction, the following property :—

LOT I.

All the estate and interest of the said Naranji Mills Co. Ld., (in liquidation), in

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Clarke Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 48 (2, 48 (3), and 48 (4) and street Nos. 48 (a) 48 (b) and 48 (c), and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.— containing by admeasurement two thousand nine hundred and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—that is to say on the south by a strip of land belonging to Government and in the possession of the Collector and beyond it by the Clarke Road and on the north and east by the land belonging to Haji Sukman Haji Abdul Wahed and on the west by the properties of Ruttenjee Dossabhoy Setna, Dadabhai Ramkrishna, Anandrao Ramkrishna and Ganchai Ramkrishna and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Naranji Mills Co., Ld

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Lyoch and Owen, Attorneys to the liquidator, at their office at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF CASKS OF FANS, LAND REEDS.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Haji Cassum Cadurdina, traded as Haji Jan Mahomed Hussein, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND CO., will, on FRIDAY, the 11th December, 1903, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, beginning with Shop No. 119, Parel Road near Sydenhowny Police Station, and at Godowns Nos. 4-8 and 228-240, Jackeria Musjid Road, consisting of cases of fans and reeds in bundles and loose, etc.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CHINESE, JAPANESE etc., SILK, PLAIN, FANCY AND FLOWERED PIECE-GOODS, CUSHIONS, BORDERS.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee H. C, and in re Haji Cassum Cadurdina traded as Haji Jan Mahomed Hussein, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1903, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 313, Jackeria Musjid, consisting of a large number of rolls pieces and boxes of flowered, plain and fancy silk, zanzes patch, jubbles, aarle, ozaris, satin, crapes, roomals, cushion covers, waist bands, velvet borders, sandal wood fans, glass door cupboards, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the Northern side of Vithulwady Street, Telwady Lane, and in Telwady Lane, in Vithulwady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 580 of 1901.

Meghji Jairam.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Khimji Jairam and others.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the order made in the above Suit, dated the 12th day of August, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction on the premises, by Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.; by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the Honourable High Court of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1903, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land with the buildings messuages and stables standing thereon, situate on the Northern side of Vithulwady Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts, be the same, a little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 638 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 110 and 107, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the South by the said Vithulwady Street; on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to one Sakharam Raghoba and now to one Bhowenjee, on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Sewjee, and on or towards the East partly the Fazendari ground of the said Gopinath Eknath and partly by the property of Hanchordas Morarjee.

LOT NO. 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1903, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land with a chawl of buildings with stables standing thereon, situate on the northern side of Telwady Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 638 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 97, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South by the said Telwady Lane, on the West by a passage of the east, on the North by the property of Atmaram Manik, and on the East by Fazendari ground of Shapoorji Jivaji,

LOT NO. 3.

On MONDAY, the 21st day of December, 1903, at 4-30 p.m,

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Telwady Lane in Vithulwady Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi assessed by the Municipality under No. 105 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.....containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the vacant ground of Parbhu Atmaram Manekji, on or towards the South by the property of the said Thacker Visram Mavji and Jairam Narenji, on or towards the West partly by the property of Khimjee Odhevjee, partly by the property of Thacker Damodar Dhurramsee and partly by the property of Sha Nathoo Moolji, and on or towards the East by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Dikshit, Bhanjibhaw and Sanderdas, Receiver's Attorneys, or to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th December, 1903.

INSURANCES.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£89 1-8	=	unchanged
3 do. Reates	£95 1-2	=	do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3-4	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 7-8	=	+ 1-8
2 months hence	25 1-2	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	55 5-8	=	+ 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·19	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·46 1-2	=	do
New York Demand	483	=	— 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 7-8	pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 3-4	pr ct	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-4	pr ct	= — 5-8
7 day market loans	3 1-8	pr ct	= — 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000 for Egypt.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. D.-J. Sellers 31s. 9d. = unchanged.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 5-8 unchanged.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer Grantlay Hall.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet Surats steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 3,000. Spot 678—6. Egyptian, 8 3-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·59	6·51	6·53	6·51
— 6	— 6	— 6	— 6
Apl-May	May-June	June.-July,	
6·49	6·48	6·45	
—16	— 6	— 8	
	July.-Aug.		
	6·43		
	— 6		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	55,000	
Do. last year	46,000	
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	
Do. do Continent	52,000	
Mid-Uplands	12·65	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	12·42	+ 3
Do. do. March	12·57	— 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 1-2	unchanged
Futures, month of March	12.38	— 6
Do. do. June	12·03	— 3
Tone at close	Steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 5th December, 1903 :—

Cotton	7,032	bales,
Wheat	23,659	cwts,
Linseed	4,813	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,522	"
Gingellyseed	26,514	"
Poppyseed	1,929	"
Groundnuts	492	"
Castorseed	4,081	"
Rice	34,961	"
Myrabollams	5,613	"
Cottonseed	7,172	"

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 7.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	126 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	176 1-2
Japan 30 do do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone dull.

Cash	98·3
1st Settlement	98·1

Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay do.	20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd July	4	do

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	6		

Rapeseed.—Tone steady,

Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5	15	0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	6	5	0

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	21	8	0

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

Howree Khandeish	33	12	0
15 per cent. Mixed	33	8	0
25 per cent. "	32	8	0
50 per cent. "	31	8	0
Black Kutnee "	27	0	0

HEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	31
Club No. 1	"	30
Hard Red	"	23-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	12,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6·58	6·51	6·52	6·51
—1	unchanged	—1	unchanged
April May.	May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
6·49	6·47	6·45	6·43
unchanged	—1	unchanged	unchanged

COTTON.—The market is firm but prices are irregular, and there are few sellers. The business passing for forward delivery is moderate, but settlements are being made of previous contracts.

For ready Cotton there is a good demand, and full rates are being paid.

Sutta prices show the touchiness of the Market. Yesterday Good Broach touched Rs. 266, to-day it closes at Rs. 260.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ky. terms)	230	212	...	25 Jan,
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ky. terms)	232	222	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	232	222	...	"
Belati (M.-G.) description	253	245	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	235	...	...	"
Jalgaon do.	...	238	...	"
Akola do.	...	...		
Khamgaum do. } fair staple	255	247	...	"
Karanja do. }	...	...		
Khandwa	253	245	...	"
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	258	250	...	"
Nagpur (M.-G.)	260	252	...	"
Oomras (M.-G.) good staple	260	252	...	"
Broach (M.-G.)	272	...	260	25 Mar.
Do. do.	270	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	255	245	...	25 May,
Do. (H.-G.)	252	242	...	"
Mathia (M.-G.)	241	231	...	25 Mar.
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	255	25 May
Westerns	...	...	245	"

We have received from the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company a little brochure upon "American Cotton Crop Movements," which should be of considerable value to all in this city who are interested in the cotton trade. The book has passed through eleven editions, and possibly in its older form it is well known in the cotton trade. However, the new edition has been improved in several ways, and a notable addition is the introduction of the metric system into the calculations. The volume contains statistical information respecting the weekly quantity of cotton brought into sight, and the weekly receipts at 28 interior towns, the monthly and annual receipts at the ports, tabular quotations, a crop indicator, the world's annual takings for consumption, Liverpool "futures" and American equivalents and a mass of other information equally valuable. The volume is in a neat and handy form. It may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Sirdars' Palace, Apollo Street.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 5th December, as compared with the statement of the 28th November :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 28. Rs.	Dec. 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,60,459	60,88,661
Public Deposits at Branches	24,93,818	19,13,283
Other Deposits	6,86,57,227	6,37,87,820
Post Bills	10,805	10,805
Sundries	13,89,370	14,44,110
Rs...	9,62,14,689	9,16,43,459
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,21,22,933	1,14,88,773
Other authorised Securities	27,49,997	27,05,771
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	35,62,970	33,17,789
Loans do. do.	1,30,49 023	1,21,33, 60
Bills discounted and purchased	2,91,18,722	3,10,23,875
Dead Stock	3,55,318	3,55,348
Stamps and Stationery	4,332	4,285
Balances with other Banks	9,73,776	8,98,130
Sundries	2,01,131	2,31,463
Cash	3,37,74,292	2,91,42,715
Rs.	9,62,14,689	9,16,43,459

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAND—November 29, at Agra, the wife of G F Hand, of a son.
KEEN—November 27, at Miran Shah, the wife of Captain W J Keen, I.A. of a son.
RICKETTS—November 15, at Meiktila (Burma), the wife of Captain L H Ricketts, 62nd Punjabis, of a son.
RUERNER—November 25, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr C Hufener, of a daughter.
SMITH—November 23, the wife of F G Smith, Port Officer, Bimlipatam, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—MACIVER CAMPBELL—December 1, a. Rawalpindi, Captain A C Stewart, Q O Corps of Guides to Mabel, widow of the late Captain Aylmer Maclver Campbell, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

DEATHS.

DALY—November 20, at Stoolay, Bangalore, "Ede," the dearly loved child of Mrs and Mr A C Daly Asst Postmaster, aged 4½ years.
GILES—November 21, at St Thomas' Mount Madras, Mrs M A Giles, widow of the late Conductor W Giles, Commst Dept, aged 73 years 7 months
TYRRELL—December 2, at Simla, the infant son of Captain and Mrs J F Tyrrell.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 1-39m. 1-42a. Low water, 7-43m. 7-50a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, Meeting of the Board Albert Buildings, 4 p. m.
Indo-British Institution, Concert in aid of the Funds of the Institution, 8 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Variety Company, 9-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, per extra s. s. Sydney, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion to be despatched via Tuticorin and Colombo at 7 p. m. to-day and to-morrow respectively.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—The first general meeting of the Sanitary Association will be held in the Municipal Hall to-morrow at 5 p. m. to adopt the draft rules of the Association and to elect the president and vice-presidents.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by the members of his staff, left Bombay yesterday morning from Apollo Bunder for Dwarka by the British India Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer. The departure was private. The Gaekwar will return to Bombay in about two weeks.

J. N. WADIA DISPENSARY MAHIM.—The number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia charitable Dispensary at Mahim during the month of November was 1,745, viz, 726 adult males, 636 adult females, and 383 children. The chief prevailing diseases were malarial fever, rheumatic and respiratory affections, diseases of the digestive system and skin diseases.

THE CONSUL-GENERAL FOR PERSIA.—H. E. Aga Mofakham-es-Soltan, Consul-General for Persia in India, who has been on tour during the hot sea on at Poona and Lombay, left for Calcutta by the Jubulpore mail on Sunday night, the headquarters of his Majesty the Shah's representative in India having since last year been removed from Bombay to Calcutta. Several foreign Consuls and a number of friends were present at the station to see him off. Mr Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, Vice-Consul for Persia, has been left as representative of the Persian Government at Bombay.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel Light Captain Codrington and the officers the band of the 117th Marathas and 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fred Ellis, Bandmaster, at the Band Stand commencing at 9 p m to-day ;—

March.....The Boys of the old Brigade...Ridgood.
Overture.....Hungarian .....Keler Bela.
Valse .....Amaritten Lanza.....Gung'l.
Reminiscences of all Nations.....Godfray.
Galop .....Narrin .....Gung'l.

HINDU CHARITY.—Sha Virji Trikumji, who has been making monthly charitable contributions of over two thousand rupees, paid during last month Rs. 2,607 in various charities. Out of this amount Rs. 392 were paid to the Adams Wylie Hospital Fund, Rs. 100 to the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage Fund, Rs. 275 to the Kalbadevi Dispensary, Rs. 50 to the Javeribai Yajnik Library, Rs. 700 in giving relief to poor Hindus at the time of deaths and marriages occurring in their families, Rs. 235 in feeding the poor, and the rest of the amount to Panjrapoles and temples in Bombay and Gujerat.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged Gulabbai, a Hindu woman, with attempting to commit suicide. It appeared that last evening about 5 p. m. the accused jumped headlong into the Cowasji Patel Tank. Babaji, a Municipal servant employed at the tank, saw the accused going down and jumped after her. He caught hold of the accused by her hair and brought her safe ashore. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged Abdul Kadir, a Mahommedan, with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari, Bombay. Mr. Sorabji Framjorji Opium Inspector, said on receiving certain information he deputed one Ibrahim with a marked eight-anna piece at Erskine Road, last evening about 9 p. m. He saw the accused selling cocaine to the informant Ibrahim and handed him over to the police. About fifty packets and a bottle of cocaine were recovered on searching his person. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

POOR CHILDREN'S HOME.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful children of the poor children's Home was held on Sunday evening in the bungalow of Mr Ameerchand Madhowjee at Amratwadi. Rao Saheb Parshotam Udhowjee, J. P., presided. Among those present were Shrimant Yeswantrao Bhalyasaheb of Indore, Dr. F. J. DeSouza, J. P. Miss O. DeSouza Rao Saheb R. V. Shringarpure, Mr. Y. S. Dalvie, Dr. S. P. Walker Mr. Vinayekrao Ramchadra Mr. Keseow Balajee Thapur and others. After the report for the Home for the past year had been read, Rao Saheb R. V. Shringarpure and Mr. Y. S. Dalvie delivered addresses. The President then distributed prizes, and made a speech congratulating the children. The proceedings concluded with a magic lantern entertainment by Mr. Harichandra Sakharamjee.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY.—During the month of November the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 1,256. The number of new admissions was 375 classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Vanias	52	15	16	83
Brahmins	110	17	24	151
Bhattias	2	0	0	2
Other castes	90	23	26	139
Total	254	55	66	375

The average daily attendance was 42.

A SHOP-LIFTER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Ahmed Mahomed, an old offender, was charged with stealing two pieces of silk of the value of Rs. 20, the property of a Borah shop-keeper of Grant Road. The accused was arrested by the Police on Friday last at Khetwady for being drunk and disorderly. He had under his arms the pieces of silk, and on being questioned as to how he came by the property he said he had purchased them from a hawker. On inquiries being made, it was ascertained that the accused called at the complainant's shop that morning and wanted to purchase some pieces of silk. He was given two pieces of silk by the complainant's servant, and while the latter was engaged in attending to some other customers he disappeared with the two pieces of silk. The accused denied the charge but admitted six previous convictions. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to two year's rigorous imprisonment and to receive thirty stripes. He was further ordered to suffer one week's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of being drunk and disorderly.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

A GANG OF COINERS AT RATLAM.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

MR. P. E. PERCIVAL, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in August last, convicted Dhula Kodar and Hira Kodar of being in possession of materials for counterfeiting King's coins, and being fraudulently in possession of counterfeit King's coins, and sentenced them each to five years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to run concurrently. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The story for the prosecution was that there had been a gang of coiners at Ratlam, one of whom was a nephew of the two accused, who are brothers, goldsmiths by profession, in Ratlam State, and that a case of counterfeit coining had been brought against these men at Ratlam. It was further alleged that the accused were living with their nephew at Ratlam, and that when the police enquiry was going on there they made off to Dohad (Panch Mahals district), one on the 10th December, and one on the 10th January last, as they were suspected of being concerned in the counterfeit coining. Men of the Ratlam police went to Dohad on the 12th January to make enquiries, and subsequently on their house being searched a quantity of silver and coins were found in a cupboard which was unlocked by accused No. 1 himself. The silver consisted of three silver bars, ninety square silver-pieces, and four circular silver pieces, and the coins were four in number. The accused admitted that all the silver bars and pieces were found in their house, but contended that they were used for making earrings for Lohana women; that the coins were not theirs, and were falsely put in by the police. These coins along with eighteen others were said to have been found in a box inside a locked cupboard. It was really a case started by the Ratlam police, and the Dohad police had no reason to believe that they would get any distinction out of the case, and it was unlikely, in the Session Judge's opinion, that the latter should make themselves partners to a false panchnama in the case. It all read, he said, much more as if the police had accidentally come on a good discovery than that it was a carefully laid scheme which they carried into effect. There was one other important point against the accused in connection with the four rupees, and that was that they themselves stated to the committing Magistrate that the rupees belonged to them. The contention of the accused was that the silver pieces were used for making earrings for Lohana women, and that the false coins must have been received in change as there were many false coins current in Ratlam. The guilt or otherwise to be inferred from the possession of false coin, Mr. Percival said, depended entirely on the surrounding circumstances. Now, it had been stated that the nephew of the accused, Amratram, and six others were being prosecuted for false coining at Ratlam. The accused who were residents of Ratlam stayed with and knew Amratram, and probably the other accused in that case, and they left Ratlam when the enquiry in that case was beginning. The police were said to have found a die with Amratram, who could not be brought as a witness, as he was in custody in foreign jurisdiction. Taking the view most unfavourable to the prosecution, the Sessions Judge and the court had it that the Ratlam police, from information received at Ratlam, suspected the accused of false coining, and had in their possession a die used for such a purpose, and that they went accordingly to Dohad in pursuit of the accused. What then did the police find with the accused? The first things they found were three false coins, which were unquestionably made with the very die which was with the police. That was a kind of link connecting the silver pieces with the false rupees. The remaining silver pieces were marked out into circles of exactly the same size as those already cut, and it was evidently intended to cut these out in the same way. The Sessions Judge convicted the two accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their lordships on a consideration of all the evidence dismissed the appeal.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

AT a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe disposed of a suit filed by Bai Meherbai against her husband, Edulji Cowasji Marker, praying for a dissolution of marriage on the ground that the latter lived with a Mahomedan woman. Mr. Rustomji P. Bharucha, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not put in his appearance. The following delegates were empanelled :—Mr. Nesroji Jehangir Gamadia (foreman), Mr. Jamsetji Curseji Jamsetji, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. Mr. Hirji A. Dady, Mr. Nacroji Jamsetji Antia, Mr. P

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18th November 1903, his first lesson.					
19th	„	„	„	second lesson.	
20th	„	„	did 30 words a minute.		
22nd	„	„	„	40	„
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1903.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

THE measure, which was introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council a short time ago, is somewhat strongly criticised by Dr. Murdoch, the man of all others, who has manifested a lasting interest in things Indian. He declares that the suggested Agricultural Banks will be inadequate to meet the needs of India, and that a supplementary measure is absolutely necessary, and he proceeds to show how ryots may be supplied with working capital at six and a quarter per cent. interest—one anna on the rupee—with liberty to sell their produce in the best market. He is willing to accept the new Bill as an expression of the desire of the Government of India to alleviate the condition of the Indian ryots, and admit that the Bill is the outcome of no small amount of enquiry and deliberation; but he holds that under it Agricultural Banks cannot be established on the requisite scale for want of men, able and willing to undertake their management. Sir Denzil Ibbetson, in the debate on the first reading admitted that the influence of District Officers was essential until the new plant has taken root, and is strong enough to stand alone, and he explained the process by which it was proposed to relieve the District Officer when the Societies have once been formed. The District Officer in immediate charge must work in constant consultation with him, but it is not proposed to burden him with the detailed care of the Societies. District Officers, remarks Dr. Murdoch, have other far more important duties which cannot be neglected for the Sisyphean labour of planting and watering this exotic. But, as he shows, the benefit is confined to a mere fraction who least require help. Mere benevolent institutions are not sufficient. The object of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, it is urged, was to raise up a wealthy and benevolent class of landed proprietors, like English gentlemen, improving their estates. The result has been absentees, with a tenantry rack-rented by middlemen, to protect whom drastic legislation was required in Bengal, while great injustice was done to other provinces. One of the most unfortunate but best intentioned schemes that ever ruined a country, remarks Dr. Murdoch, quoting Sismondi.

A chapter of the pamphlet is devoted to objections to the new Bill. Prefacing his remarks with the asseveration that it does not follow that what was successful, after years of labour, among the best educated people of Europe, will succeed among ignorant Indian ryots, the author unhesitatingly asserts that India is an uncongenial soil on which to plant the exotic "Co-operative credit," that agricultural Banks cannot be established on the requisite scale from want of men able and willing to undertake their management that there are serious difficulties connected with the working of such banks, and that a supplementary measure is absolutely necessary. In support of the first objection we are forcibly reminded that disunion has been the curse of India from the earliest times, rendering her an easy prey to invaders, and that disunion still exists in full force, nurtured by caste. That is the shallow which has rendered difficult the navigation of every vessel of reform. But from the success of the Nidhi banks in Southern India may be gathered some hope for the new experiment. As to the want of able and willing men, Sir Frederick Nicholson, in his report on Land and Agricultural Banks, gave it as his opinion that what is wanted is the individual and continuous devotion of those who by their position and education, by the wisdom of an educated philanthropy, should lead the country in the path of rural reform. For, he rightly held, success can only arise from the long-continued, practical efforts of zealous men, who, while informed in the details of every method yet tried, can yet live among the people, vivify them with their own spirit and intelligence, energize them with some of their own enthusiasm, and with them work out in actual fact, even though on the humblest lines, the system or systems of the future—a future which lies with those who being of the people live among the people, and yet by their intelligence, prescience, and energy are above the people. As to the difficulties about capital, the Bill does not provide for the grant of financial assistance by Government; but it may be necessary to afford direct assistance, and the matter, under clause 20, is left to be regulated by executive order. But only the resources and machinery of Government can fully meet the needs of the case. Government has a vast army of trained agents, whilst without them the Banks will be largely in the hands of incompetent men who will be unable either to do the work required of them or to resist the machinations of the money-lender. He would be a bold man who would seek to discredit Dr. Murdoch's prophecy, that in the time of famine, when the need is greatest, the Banks without Government control and support would collapse. At such times depositors would require to withdraw their funds and ryots could not offer security for loans.

Dr. Murdoch concludes his criticism of the measure with an appeal to the British Government. That Government, he admits, has conferred many blessings on India but, he considers, they are largely counter-balanced by its abnegating one of the principal functions of Hindu, Mahomedan Governments "discontinuing the akavi advances and consigning the ryots to the tender mercies of Indian Shylocks. For nearly a century an untold amount of misery has been caused to the dumb millions of India. An earnest appeal is now made for its reparation." The new Bill, though well-intentioned, is not enough These views have already been expressed in our columns. Dr. Murdoch puts his views much more plainly. He declares its utter inadequacy to meet the wants of the case, and asks whether, instead of attempting to introduce an exotic, whose growth is not very old in its own habitat, would it not be better to revive the cultivation of a plant which flourished for many centuries all over India, and which still prospers in certain parts of the country? If sixty millions could be given to settle, if possible, the Irish Land question, our critic thinks twenty millions might easily be raised for an Agricultural Loan Fund in India, and besides being a vast boon to the ryot it would meet its own charges. The measure has not yet passed through the Council. There is time for material amendment, though not for the alteration of general principles. Sir Denzil Ibbetson, in introducing the Bill, did not express himself very sanguine as to its success. It is intended as an experiment, and experience may hereafter prove the necessity of adopting the lines which Dr. Murdoch has laid down.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

SOME of the local Guzerati papers seem to have deliberately set themselves out to throw cold water on the scheme to send a team of native cricketers to England next year. One of these journals has gone the length of stating that it is the intention of the Committee which has in hand the arrangements to send the team to England whether a representative side can be got together or not. Statements of this kind made recklessly, and devoid of all foundation, are likely to mislead the cricket-loving public, and handicap the Committee in the uphill task of raising the wherewithal to carry out the project. We have been at pains to ascertain the exact state of affairs, and learn on good authority that failing a representative team the visit will not be undertaken. At present those interested in the scheme need have no misgivings as to the composition of the team, eight out of the first eleven players selected having intimated their willingness to make the trip, while one of the remaining three is a probable starter. Only two non-acceptances of the Committee's invitations have been received up to date, viz., from Messrs. A. H. Mehta and P. K. Telang, and the general feeling is that these two players, good as they are, can easily be replaced without in any way weakening the team. If the Committee is fortunate enough to secure Mr. K. M. Mistri's services, of which we learn there is some hope, the team will in every particular be thoroughly representative of Native Indian Cricket. Messrs. Jayaram, Ahsan-ul-Hak, Ali Hasan, Baloo, Seshachari, Meherhomji, Pavri, D. D. Kanga, Mistri, Telang, and Mehta are all unquestionably in the front rank of Indian players, and constitute a representative eleven, at all events, in the opinion of the Committee, but there are so many other players as nearly as possible in the same class, especially if Ceylon players are included, that the defection of two or three of the above named players would not materially affect the strength of the side. It is indeed so doubtful whether the players mentioned are the best eleven in India that we think it would have been wiser had the Committee waited until after the test matches before arriving at any conclusion. Messrs. Shafkat Husain, T. Kelaart, Nanak Ram, and Shama Charan have earned great reputations as bowlers in their respective cricket centres, and it may turn out are as good as Bombay's best bowlers. Again Messrs. Abid Husain Khan, D. de Saram, H. D. Kanga, J. A. Scharenginvel (Aberdeenshire), K. S. Singh, and one or two others, whose names we cannot recall at the moment, are as good, and in some cases better, batsmen than some of those already selected It is altogether absurd to argue that because Messrs. Mehta and Telang and possibly Mr. Mistri cannot accompany the team the proposed visit should be abandoned. In no year could there be any certainty of the services of all the players selected being available, and the project will never be carried through if the present or any future Committee has to wait for the consummation of any such hope. Despite the croakings of the vernacular press and the doubt that exists about the services of one or two of the selected players being available, everything promises well for the scheme, and provided a sufficient sum is forthcoming to defray the expenses of the tour, we see no reason whatever why it should not prove a success. Considerable progress has been made by Mr. F. H. D. Sewell, the match secretary, in arranging fixtures for the team, and although the programme will not consist entirely of first class matches, some fifteen first-class clubs will be met, including Surrey, Yorkshire, Kent, Middlesex, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Worcestershire, Cambridge University, M. C. C., London County, and the South Africans. The latter match which will be played at Lord's should be one of the most important of the tour.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

IN the near future some of the more important industries of India seem likely to meet with immediate and appreciable competition in British Central Africa. The agriculture of that Protectorate is forging ahead vigorously and cotton growing is becoming an important feature of the agricultural output. The "cotton growing movement" of which so much has been heard recently in Lancashire has passed the experimental stage in British Central Africa Samples of cotton which have been sent home have been reported on most favourably; and they go to show that the long staple can be grown with complete success. Not only this but the planters are fully alive to their opportunity and are determined to make the most of it. The "Manchester Guardian" states that at the present moment new land is being cleared rapidly and that during the coming rainy season, which is now approaching its commencement, over 10,000 acres will be planted. This shows that even in the initial stages of the cotton growing industry of the Protectorate it will be a valuable source of supply to the cotton dealers. Great things are expected of the Central African staple, and with a fertile soil, abundant scope for extension, and a ready supply of labour, the prospects of the cultivator appear to be very easy. In the matter of labour, up to the present, the cotton growers do not appear to have been over-fortunate. Complaints as to unfair treatment on the part of the Administration have been frequent during the last twelve months; and the fact is that the Government of the Protectorate in their anxiety to solve the South African labour problem have forgotten that they might create one nearer home. A thousand Central African natives were recently despatched to the mines of South Africa, and this along with unorganised migration brought about a serious shortage of labour in the Protectorate itself. However, it is hoped that the difficulty will not be of long standing. The South African climate does not suit the Central African, the food is not to his liking, and he cannot stand the hard work. Even now the labourers who went to the South African mines are returning to their own country, and, before long, doubtless the greater majority of them will be back. Besides cotton the tobacco industry suggests great possibilities, and tea and coffee are being grown to advantage. Moreover, discoveries of gold have been made, and the profits of agriculture will shortly be augmented by mining. The Protectorate has every reason to be highly satisfied with the progress it has made recently.

IRRIGATION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

THE report upon the canals of the North-West Frontier Province, which covers the year ended in March last, shows that excellent progress is being made in that part of India in respect of irrigation. The Swat River Canal is, of course, the most important waterway, and this undertaking is becoming every year a more valuable aid to the agriculture of the Province. Last year upwards of Rs. 28,000 was spent upon the canal, but the only money expended upon extensions was the insignificant sum of Rs. 153. Notwithstanding this another record was created in the matter of the area irrigated by the canal, the area of the previous year being exceeded by no less than 15,943 acres. A total of 173,772 acres is now comprised within the scope of the canal, and of this 66,605 is devoted to the kharif and 107,167 to the rabi crops. The percentage of the crops last year was above normal, although the total rainfall was about the same as in the year previously. The work upon the Kabul River Canal was confined to maintenance and repairs, but unfortunately the report gives no information as to the area irrigated by this waterway, the revenue management not being vested in the Irrigation Department. The same remark applies to the Bara River Irrigation Works, and in respect of these two undertakings the report is strangely inadequate.

EXTENSIVE and valuable copper deposits have been discovered in Garhwal, beyond Ranikhet An influential company has been formed in Calcutta to work them.

DURING last month 610 tons of ore were crushed at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine and yielded 457 ozs. of gold, compared with 444 ozs. in October and 442 ozs. in September.

WE regret to learn that Mr. George Miller, the well-known English polo-player, now in Chumparun for hunting, has met with a riding accident, which will lay him up for some time.

A PRESUMPTIVE heir to the gadi of Bhopal came into the world on the 1st December, on which date the present heir-apparent, Nawab Mahomed Nasrullah Khan, was presented with a son.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 14th November 1903, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1902 of 172,393 maunds and Rs. 42,941 in the earnings.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 10-30 a. m., to-day, to announce the arrival in Bombay of the Honourable Mr. J. W. Muir Mackenzie, I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Arkalgud:—"At about 4-30 a.m., on Saturday last, a slight shock of earthquake was felt at this Station. A rumbling noise was heard in the earth and tiles on the roofs quickly moved about. The seismic wave went from East to West."

THE Hon'ble Mr. Venkat Rao, of Bellary, elected member for the Northern Division in the Madras Legislative Council, has accepted the Presidentship of the forthcoming National Social Conference to be held at Madras. Mr. Rao is a practical reformer. He paid a visit to Europe recently.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 24th October amounted to Rs. 1,995, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 340. Total earnings from 1st July to 24th October were Rs. 39,139, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,213.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 24th October amounted to Rs. 11,915, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 192. Total earnings from 1st July to 24th October were Rs. 1,43,747, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,588.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 24th October amounted to Rs. 1,100. Total earnings from 1st July to 24th October were Rs. 21,615.

THE local authorities in Calcutta, and especially in Bombay, ought to hear with interest, says "Max" in "Capital," that it has just been decided to hold the fourth International Conference for testing building material next year at St. Petersburg, Russia. The exact date of the Meeting has not yet been determined, but it will probably be held in the month of August 1904. Herr Fetmager, Professor of the Technical High School at Vienna, Austria, has been chosen President of the Conference, and as Vice-Presidents Professor Martins, of the University of Berlin, Professor N. A. Belelinsky, of the St. Petersburg Department of Public Works, have been selected. After the recent unfortunate experience in Bombay of a building tumbling down and killing people, with no persons legally to blame for the unfortunate occurrance, it would be well for Bombay to send a representative to this International Conference, and he might take a colleague from Calcutta with him.

FEATHERED STOWAWAYS.

BIRDS THAT TAKE PASSAGES ABOARD LINERS.

BY F. FINN, F. Z. S.

A FEW days ago the Zoological Society's officials were apprised of the fact that a box containing a bird was awaiting delivery to them, and the mysterious stranger turned out, on receipt and inspection, to be a specimen of the American bittern (Botaurus lentiginosus), which had been captured on board a ship in the Atlantic, 500 miles from Philadelphia.

This is not the first time that birds captured very far from land have found a home in Regent's Park. But the present instance is peculiarly interesting in that it amply justifies a surmise of one of our most judicial ornithologists.

The American bittern, paradoxical as the fact may appear, was first known as an English bird. As long ago as 1804, writes Mr. F. Finn in the "Daily Express," there was killed in Dorsetshire a bittern which was recognised by the great ornithologist, Colonel Montagu, as of a different species from our European bird (Botaurus stellaris). It was smaller and more slender, more finely mottled over most of its plumage, but had the quills plain drab instead of the usual cinnamon with black bands. Of course, it was duly named, but not so very long afterwards it was found that this kind of bittern was the ordinary bittern in America, where the common bittern does not occur.

Ever since then merican bitterns have been in the habit of casually looking in upon from time to time, and in a most flattering way they have refused to visit any other part of Europe but the British dominions. Moreover, their visits are so timed as always to take place between October and February.

Now, as this period agrees with the time of the American bittern's migrations, and our islands are the first land the birds are likely to reach in an Atlantic passage, it has occurred to our great authority on British birds, Mr. Howard Saunders, to suggest the theory of assisted passages across the Atlantic for these immigrants. There is so much trade between the States and ourselves that a weary bird would have little difficulty in finding a ship, and once aboard it would merely have to possess its soul in patience till the time came to go ashore.

ADRIFT AT SEA.

The number of birds adrift at sea, however, impresses everyone who has gone on many voyages in waters more favourable than the Atlantic, in seasons when the migrations are in full swing. The voyage to India and back is one which is certain to produce some episode in the way of bird passengers, often of great interest.

During several experiences of this passage I have met with birds which one certainly would not have expected to see over salt water, and have observed one or two most interesting stowaways. Of the out-of-the-way birds I may particularly mention the night-jar. Of course, everyone knows this bird goes south in autumn, but as it is a creature of the night, one naturally expects it to travel at that time, especially as so large a proportion of the birds of day are addicted to "moonlight flitting" when on trek.

So that a night-jar at sea is a very surprising sight and at no time does one get a better view of this beautifully-mottled moth-hunter than when he flies round a ship in broad daylight, almost brushing it with his wings. His visit, however, is usually literally a flying one, and I have never known a night-jar stay any time on board or let itself be caught there, though showing at the time remarkably little fear of men.

OTHER BIRD PASSENGERS.

But one or two cases of bird passengers with which a closer acquaintance has been possible have occurred to me at different times, accompanied by circumstances of unusual interest.

In my first voyage abroad—more than ten years ago—I was surprised and pleased by the appearance on board of a grey shrike, very similar to our winter visitor at home, though not quite identical.

This bird joined us in the Red Sea two days after we had left Suez, and so tamed by exhaustion was he that, having at the time no suitable cage; I let him roost all night on one of the brass fittings of my cabin port-hole. Next day he took a cockroach from my fingers, and did not draw the line at one only of this high-flavoured delicacy. So that I had no difficulty about his food, and was able on the following day to exhibit him to our sympathetic skipper seated on my finger, and devouring his orthopterous repast as happily as if on his native bush.

He still at this time seemed weak on the wing, but by the time we had got to Aden he had quite recovered, and felt able to try his luck again, for the day after leaving that port he squeezed through the bars of the cage which the carpenter had constructed for him, and flew out of the saloon skylight, disdaining the cockroach I preferred to lure him back.

For a little while he stayed in the rigging to shake out his plumage and consider his route, and then headed for land, which I sincerely hope he reached, though it was about sixty miles off. He had, at all events, scored his passage down the Red Sea.

BELATED CROW.

The second stowaway I have to record was the last I have met and the most remarkable. As the P. and O. steamer Japan, left Colombo harbour on her homeward voyage last December, a crow which perched in the rigging was hungrily watching the cook cutting up some meat, was carried out to sea, and did not think it worth while apparently to make and effort to return.

He was not a very prosperous looking crow for his face was bare of feathers on one side and possibly he thought that a sea voyage might be of benefit to his constitution. Be that as it may, he stayed on board and was regularly fed at night, he roosted aloft in the rigging.

This was well while the weather was calm, but a day or two before we got in to Suez it began to blow very hard one night and in the morning the poor crow was found worn out by his efforts to hold on in the teeth of the wind. With characteristic prudence he determined the next night to roost under the awning, but the ship's cats showed such a desire to make his closer acquaintance that his friends on board decided that he would be safer caught and caged.

He bore his imprisonment with good grace and appetite like my old friend the shrike, but his adventures had a sad ending. The weather was terribly cold when we reached England this January and the poor crow, although he lived to be delivered at the Zoological Gardens, died before he had the opportunity of recounting his adventures and experiences to his fellow crows in the society's aviaries.

At any rate he could claim to have made a record as a stowaway that has seldom been equalled especially by a bird which eschews migration and foreign adventure to such an extent as does the town-loving Indian crow.

THE last has not been heard of the Cape "Ragging" Case, which created such interest in June. It will be remembered that in the course of the Court Martial on the officers concerned, grave insinuations were made against the character of Mr. Stanford, the victim of the assault. These insinuations were unsupported by evidence and would undoubtedly have been stopped in a Civil Court. Mr. Stanford was not allowed to call evidence as to his character, being thus placed at a most unfair disadvantage in the eyes of the public. He was a witness in name, but almost a prisoner in fact. Colonel Cooper, who at the time of the "Ragging" was Base Commandant at Cape Town, said, in a letter to the War Office which was read at the Court Martial, that he did not consider Mr. Stanford "as a fit associate for young and inexperienced gentlemen." As a result of this allegation, Mr. Stanford has naturally suffered. He now demands a repetition of Colonel Cooper's charges in order that he may clear his character.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALI WAR.

Episode at Durbo.

ITALIAN LIEUTENANT KILLED.

MULLAH'S CHIEF OFFICER CAPTURED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

An Italian Lieutenant in charge of an armed dhow landed some friendly natives at Durbo in Somaliland, and ordered the Italian flag to be hoisted on the Fort. The Commandant refused to comply without orders from the Sultan. The Lieutenant gave him two hours and then opened fire, to which the Fort replied with shell, killing the Lieutenant.

The dhow then left and was picked up by the cruiser Galileo, which has arrived at Aden, where the funeral of the Lieutenant took place yesterday.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from Aden says that the Italian cruiser Volturno has captured the Mullah's right hand man Abdullah Sheri who has consented to interview General Egerton. This capture is likely to alter the whole situation if the interview is satisfactory as the Mullah is supposed to be helpless without Abdullah.

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

A Pacific Settlement.

The prolonged crisis in the Hungarian Diet which led to the campaign of obstruction against the Military Bill has ended in the restoration of peace, this being confirmed by M. Kossuth in a speech made in the Diet on Saturday.

THE WRECK OF THE FLORA.

Cruiser not Refloated.

The attempt made yesterday to float the cruiser Flora was not successful.

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

Opening of the Japanese Diet.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

There is a temporary lull in the Far East. Attention is at present concentrated on the assembling of the Japanese Diet yesterday, the proceedings of which have so far been purely formal.

The ceremonial opening by the Mikado will take place on the 8th instant.

THE RAND LABOUR PROBLEM.

Deputation to the Governor.

PROPOSED REFERENDUM.

A deputation from various bodies in the Transvaal has waited upon Sir E. Lawley, and urged upon him the referendum on the question of alien labour. Sir E. Lawley said he personally disfavoured the referendum of any important subject but the Council would consider any proposal to that effect.

RUSSIA'S FINANCE MINISTER.

Illness of M. Pleske.

M. Pleske, the new Russian Minister of Finance, is seriously ill and obliged to relinquish his post.

THE ADVANCE ON THIBET.

Chinese Apprehensions.

Reuter (Peking) states that Prince Ching and the Chinese Officials are apprehensive of the results of the Thibetan expedition which it is feared is a step towards the partition of China.

[The "Universal Gazette" says:—Viceroy Hsi Liang, of Szechuen, intends to enlist troops for Thibet, and has for the present stationed one regiment at Tachienlu on the Szechuen-Thibet border. The Imperial Resident and Assistant Resident had been for several months at Chengtu, the Provincial City of Szechuen, anxiously watching developments in Thibet, but it is said that they have now gone to that country. Chamutuchiayu Bridge, which is on the high road leading from Szechuen to Thibet, was damaged by flood, and will be repaired as soon as the necessary fund has been obtained.]

CHINESE ARMY REFORMS.

A Fruitless Edict.

It is not anticipated that the Ediet mentioned in yesterday's message will lead to any practical result

THE COTTON MARKET.

Excitement Subsided.

The excitement in the New York Cotton Market has temporarily subsided.

Reuter (Shanghai) wires that the Chinese cotton crop is a splendid one.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

LONDON'S PARTICULAR.

Dense Metropolitan Fog.

NUMEROUS ACCIDENTS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

London was yesterday enveloped in a dense fog and the Channel also.

There were many mishaps by land and sea and shipping was seriously delayed.

LORD CURZON'S TOUR.

The Trouble at Bushire.

WHY THE VICEROY DID NOT LAND.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The "Daily Mail," in a telegram from Bushire, says that Lord Curzon declined to land there because the authorities at Teheran had made arrangements whereby the customary consideration of receiving the initial visit of ceremony was denied to him.

THE TILAK APPEAL CASE.

THE HON. MR. KHARE'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 7.

Tilak's appeal was resumed to-day. The Hon'ble Mr. Khare, with Messrs. Karandikar and Kelkar, pleaders, defended. Mr. Davur, Public Prosecutor, Ahmednagar, prosecuted. Mr. Khare addressed the Court all day, confining himself to observations on the Aurangabad adoption. He stated that there were a number of letters and telegrams to the Kolhapur Raj about this adoption to which all trustees had agreed, and to which Tai Maharaj was not averse at the time, July 1901, though she subsequently denied it altogether when the idea of adopting Bala Maharaj was entertained. Nagpurkes was a party to the passing of accounts for the adoption ceremony. There was an interpolation in the document which was certainly not in Tilak's handwriting, and about the date of which Nagpurkar had made various contradictory statements. Mr. Khare read the passages from the Magistrate's judgment on this portion of the evidence. The Magistrate considered that Tilak was taken unawares by Mr. Aston while in the witness-box, and afterwards imported all matters of the Aurungabad adoption to suit his purpose. That this was not so was sufficiently evident from the mass of documentary and other evidence on the point. Mr. Khare concluded his address at about 4-30 p. m., when Mr. Davar asked for time to study the case with which he was not thoroughly conversant in consequence of his recent engagement. After some little argument on the point Mr. Lucas adjourned further arguing the appeal till the 16th when Mr. Davar will be heard in reply.

THE PUNJAB MANŒUVRES.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 7.

Sir Bindon Blood arrived at the camp of the Northern Force at Hazro on Sunday and communicated the General Idea and also the Special Idea of the operations. The general idea is that the Northern Force is an invading army marching on Jhelum through a well supplied country between Gobra and Kutbal and the Southern Force is the repelling army which must arrest the further progress of the invaders. The special idea is secret for the present, but it is understood to involve forced marches over singularly broken and difficult country.

The authorised weight for personal equipment allowed is considerably under the field service scale and the lowest yet adopted for winter manœuvres in the Punjab. All officers under the rank of Generals, Chief Staff Officers, Umpires, and a few other exceptions are restricted to half mule allowance of 80 lbs. and the rank-and-file to 25 lbs. each. There is no extra allowance for followers, and private transport is forbidden.

DEATH OF A JAIN LEADER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

RAJKOT, DECEMBER 7.

At a public meeting of friends and admirers of the late Mr. Manekchandbhai Tulshi convened last evening at the instance of the Jain Mitra Mandal under the Presidentship of Rao Bahadur Popatbhai Valji, it was resolved to vote letters of condolence to the deceased's family who like his more distinguished brother Mr. Motichandbhai Tulshi was held in great esteem for his high qualities. After retirement from the service, he devoted himself greatly to the temporal and spiritual welfare of his caste and thus earned their lasting gratitude. In his death Kathiawar loses a social and religious leader and a political and commercial adviser whose place it will be difficult to fill.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is probable that Colonel B. O'Brien, P. M. O., Presidency District, will officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, when Colonel Joubert goes on leave shortly.

THE Salt Commission arrived in Bombay on Sunday from Damaun Road. The Commissioner visited different Salt Works around Bombay yesterday. They will remain here for about a week, and then proceed to Castle Rock and subsequently to Madras Presidency.

MR. MANORDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, son of Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, is a candidate for the forthcoming Municipal bye-election in the Girgaum ward, consequent on the death of Mr. S. D. Khote. As Mr. Manordas is also a candidate for the same ward at the general Ratepayers' election in January next there is every likelihood of this bye-election not being contested.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Last Phases of the Cruise.

DURBAR AT PASNI.

(OFFICIAL MESSAGE.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 7.

The Hardinge left Bushire shortly before midnight on Thursday bidding farewell there to the East Indian Squadron except the cruiser Fox which had already preceded her to Pasni. The weather favoured the close of the cruise as it had done every preceding stage, and on the two last nights in the Gulf moon was full. The Persian Gulf remained in sight to the northwards during the greater part of the run. The Barrea mountains, cleft by ravines and totally devoid of vegetation, appeared to rise directly from the water's edge though really distant many miles inland. Here and there small fishing villages of few huts surrounded by trees could be deseried upon the shore. Rocky islets, among them Hindarabi Kais and Farur, were passed by daylight, and rounding Cape Mussendom by night the Hardinge once again entered the Gulf of Oman. A short halt was made at Jask, the Indo-European telegraph station on the Persian Gulf, whence the main cable passes up the Gulf and a branch cable diverges to Muscat.

Jask stands on a sandy promontory of no great elevation. The most conspicuous objects are the Telegraph Company's buildings, a Fort containing a small detachment of Bombay troops under a native officer for the protection of the station, a European cemetery, and furthest seaward a tomb apparently of a Mahomedan saint. The mountains in the background are as bare as on the other parts of the coast, but under the eastern sun present every shed of colour from lilac and ochre to an almost ashen white. The Persian port of Chahbar where there is a telegraph station protected as at Jask and Gwadar now held by Muscat were passed, and the Hardinge dropped anchor in Pasni Bay where H. M. S. Fox and the telegraph ship Patrick Stewart were already lying.

From Bushire to Jask, 494 miles, the Hardinge maintained an average speed of 15 1-2 knots, and from Jask to Pasni, 344 miles, of 17 knots. With steam well-up between Jask and Pasni the speed even exceeded 18 knots at times, and it would be interesting to know whether this record has ever been equalled in Indian or Persian waters.

Colonel Yate, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and Major Showers, Political Agent, Kalat, were at Pasni to receive the Viceroy, and there was also a large number of Baluch Chiefs and Sirdars, some of whom had travelled long distances by land, including the Jam of Las Beyla, Sir Nauroz Khan of Kharan, Sir Ghaus Baksh Raisani, and Mehrullah Khan, Nazim or Governor of Mekran. The landing stage bazaar, the sailing craft in the Bay, and even the sandhill adjoining the town were gaily decorated with flags, and a carpetted approach had been prepared from the pier to the bazaar. His Excellency landed at 11 a m and was received by a guard of honour of native troops, and passing between two rows of native gentlemen, and through a large concourse of ordinary tribesmen and towns people, reached the bazaar which he inspected on foot. The place depends on its imports for Mekran and the fishing trade. The development of the market from a mere fishing village has been phenomenal, and though the landing facilities are poor and the port is exposed to the monsoon it has a good water supply, and its future is promising.

At 3 p. m. a durbar attended by the principal Sirdars and leading men of Mekran was held on board the Hardinge. The tribesmen in their loose, baggy garments, most of them with long black ringlets and black or henna-dyed beards, were seated on the deck in seven lines leading away from the dais with the leading man of the district at the head of each line.

The general effect was most striking as the tall manly figures came up to pay allegiance to the representative of the Emperor. But two years ago Mekran was a chaos of disturbance, and such an assemblage as this of all clans and classes would have been impossible anywhere save under British rule.

The Hindu and Aga Khani Khoja communities presented loyal addresses acknowledging the help already received from the Government, and a Persian speech welcoming the Viceroy was read on behalf of Mir Mehrullah Khan, the Khan of Kalat, Governor in Mekran. The Governor described the peaceful condition of affairs prevailing throughout Mekran since the suppression of the disorders, but regretted that the negligence of the Persian authorities in restraining lawless characters on their side of the border made the occurrence of frontier outrages still possible. He also dwelt on the efforts being made to popularise Pasni as a port and to open up communications with the interior, which he hoped would ultimately make Pasni the chief port of Mekran.

The insignia of a C. I. E. was then conferred on the Governor and Khillats to the number of 100 were distributed among the Sirdars.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy, in addressing the durbar, said:—Sirdars,—I have already met some of your number at Quetta when I held a durbar there in April 1900, and again at the Delhi Durbar nearly a year ago, but I have halted here at this little known port of Pasni on my way back from the Persian Gulf in order to see you in the neighbourhood of your own country, and to learn how matters are progressing in this distant part of the Indian Empire. No Viceroy has ever before been to Mekran, and it will perhaps be a long time before another has the opportunity of coming again. This was one of the main reasons that made me anxious to stop here for a day on my return journey by the sea, for I think that meetings between the representative of the King-Emperor and the principal Chiefs or Sirdars who acknowledge the latter's authority in the outlying parts of his dominions are of benefit to both parties; to him because he is able to learn of their condition and fortunes at first hand, to them because they realise that they are not forgotten by the Government but that its eye is upon them to reward good services when these are rendered, to encourage further efforts or to give friendly advice if it is required. The British connection with Mekran is one of long-standing. The British telegraph was first brought to this coast 40 years ago and has been maintained ever since. Subsidies are still paid to the headmen of the territories through which it passes. We have had more than one British Boundary Commission on the Perso-Baluch border, and since Sir Robert Sandeman paid his first visit to these ports in 1884 we have taken a continued interest in the affairs of Panjgur and Kej. It is true that Baluchistan and Mekran are parts of the Indian empire which have not advanced so far on the path towards final settlement and civilisation as we should wish or as they will do later on. Their resources are undeveloped, their people are poor, and the peace particularly in the neighbourhood of the frontier is not infrequently disturbed; but you may rest assured of one thing from the north of the country where is the Afghan border to the south where is the sea by which I have come, and from the boundaries of Sind on the east to the Persian frontier on the west no other authority can or will be allowed to prevail, and no other paramount influence will be admitted but that of the British Raj. We support the authority of the Khan of Kalat and of the various Sirdars who administer these territories in subordination to him or as member of the Baluch Confederacy but to the Indian Empire they belong and within it they will abide. We shall protect this country from any external trouble or danger, and as time passes on I have little doubt that we shall give to it absolute contentment and peace. During the last five years the Nazim Mir Mehrulla Khan whom I selected for his present post, and upon whom I have just had the pleasure of conferring the insignia of the C. I. E. granted to him in January last has administered this part of the country as the Deputy of the Khan with ability and success, and I congratulate him on the good work that he has accomplished. There has, as I have said, been a good deal of trouble on the frontier, but when turbulent spirits like Muhammed Umar Naushirwan has disturbed the peace we have not been slow to intervene for the restoration of order and the expulsion of the evil-doers, and you all know the story of the two expeditions of Major Showers conducted in alliance with the Persians which culminated in the gallant capture of Nodiz fort. We are not, of course, responsible for what goes on across the border, and I am sorry to hear from the address that has been read that the Persians are not fulfilling their part of the bargain that was made. I will address their Government on the subject for our own territories. However I say this that when the troubles spread to this side or if they originate here they will be repressed with a firm hand. I am glad to think that the great majority of the Sirdars have themselves behaved with loyalty and prudence, so that the task of preserving order in British Mekran has been facilitated. I think that we shall have to take more active measures to secure the peace of the frontier in the future, and to make the authority of the Khan and the Nazim acting on his behalf respected without question through all these territories when peace has been thoroughly secured. Then I hope that we shall have provided the conditions for the greater development of communications and trade. It is too early yet to say whether Pasni has the future before it that the Nazim has spoken of in his speech. However we have made a good beginning. The British India steamers call here. A post and telegraph station has been opened. I saw many evidences of increasing business when I went ashore this morning, and the addresses which have handed to me by Indian traders residing here show that the members of that industrious and enterprising community are taking advantage of the opportunities that have already been created. I hope that the improvement will also extend inland. Better roads can be made in many parts of the country, and it should be possible very greatly to increase the cultivation. But the Chiefs and inhabitants cannot expect the Government to do all this for them. While they look on they will have it in their power, and it will be their duty to co-operate by the improvement of irrigation and by the encouragement of commerce, and feel certain that in this way as time passes by we can add greatly both to their security and resources. Sirdars, I desire to thank you for having come, in so many cases from great distances, to meet the Durbar. I am glad to see here the Jam of Lus Beyla, who has journeyed for 21 days from the east, and I also welcome the presence of Sirdar Sir Nauroz Khan Naushirwani of Kharan, or Sirdar Sir Ghaus Bhaksh Raisani, and of the various Sirdars of Panjgar and Kej. My own agent Colonel Yate who has shown such great interest in Mekran, has also travelled here expressly for the purpose from Quetta, and in the Political Agent at Kalat, Major Showers, I have an officer who is well-known to all of you, and who deservedly possesses your confidence. Probably it will never fall to my lot to see any of you again, for Viceroys of India go back after a time to their homes in England, just as Agents to the Governor-General and Political Officers also come and go; but though they succeed each other quickly, and you see first one and then another, there is something unchanging and permanent behind that having come does not go but remains, and that is the dominion of the British Sovereign whom they one and all represent and whom they are proud to serve. I daresay it sometimes strikes you as a strange thing that this foreign Power should have come from so great a distance across the ocean to rule these distant and different people. I agree that it is very strange, but it must have been arranged by the God who is above us all, and even in this out-of-the-way place I do not suppose that there is a single man whom I am addressing who does not know that it has been for good. I have confidence, therefore, in your loyalty and sincerity. I trust to you to assist the Government in the task of publication and development, and I shall have the pleasure in waiting that I have been here to meet and converse with you to his Majesty.

Just at sundown, the Agent to the Governor-General left the Hardinge. Immediately his salute ceased, the bugles sounding retreat echoed over the waters, and flags fell simultaneously on board, all vessels giving to the Persian Gulf cruise as fitting and dramatic a conclusion as sunset faded and the gorgeous orange and purple tints died away from the sea and weird hills of Mekran. Their place was taken by illuminations kindled on the shore. The Hardinge left for Karachi after nightfall. Thus ended, after lasting exactly three weeks, the cruise of Lord Curzon to the Persian Gulf, which had formed the subject of so much interest and comment in countries far remote from India where its importance was realised not less clearly than in India itself. What development may follow from this historic tour it would be premature to foretell, but it is certain that this striking demonstration of the tour and the dignity of Britain and India, in the waters where they have been uncontested for a century, but where they have been so little advertised that some have been found almost to doubt their existence, cannot fail to have greatly strengthened the loyalty of the friendly Sheikhs and tribesmen, while the firm but never menacing language of the Viceroy will have proved to all concerned that Lord Lansdowne's recent declaration of the British interest and rights in the Gulf was no idle boast but was an unalterable decision of responsible statesmen backed by unanimous resolve of the British and the Indian peoples. This cannot fail to make for peace of the region with which the security and the prosperity of India are so closely bound up.

ARRIVAL AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, DECEMBER 7.

The R. I. M. S. Hardinge arrived at Karachi this morning and disembarked the Viceregal party. The Viceroy proceeds on a short tour before returning to Calcutta, and visits Alwar, where he will instal the Maharajah.

The Hardinge will leave Karachi for Bombay tomorrow morning, arriving on Thursday.

The H. M. S. Hyacinth and Fox are expected to reach Bombay on Wednesday.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

CHINESE EAGERNESS TO FIGHT.

THE China papers just to hand contain the following items of news in regard to the Manchurian question:—

Private telegrams received at Shanghai from Peking state that Viceroys Yuan Shih-k'ai and Chang Chih-tung have had repeated private audiences with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager and a careful report was called for and given by the two Viceroys as to the present military resources of the Empire in the event of the breaking out of hostilities against Russia. In the meantime large numbers of young Chinese and Manchus are eager for war with Russia and are volunteering for active service. The officials are, however, trying their best to keep all this secret, for fear of arousing the premature anger of Russia. The general feeling of the Mandarinate in the provinces is that China ought to fight Russia for Manchuria, but for a lingering fear that she should be left in the lurch by Japan and made to fight Russia alone and unassisted. In this case the end would be worse than the beginning. Let China be properly assured by her friends that she will be aided in her war with Russia then the world will find a united China opposed to Russia. The present drawback to China fighting Russia alone is the former's want of adequate arms and ammunition and properly disciplined armies.

A private telegram has been received in Shanghai from the North to the effect that Viceroy Yuan had reported to the Throne that he was ready to take the field against the Russians in Manchuria within four days from date, or on, or about the 15th Nov. In the meantime says the N. C. "Daily News" the Throne was informed that General Ma Yuk'un with 18,000 men of all arms was ready to leave Shanhaikuan at any moment.

The N. C. "Daily News" of November 7 publishes the following:—The following important circular telegram was issued by the Grand Council on Thursday (Nov. 5) to the various Viceroys and Governors of provinces with reference to the strained relations between China and Russia regarding Manchuria:—'Diplomatic relations with Russia certain to be broken. Make every haste to raise funds and troops in anticipation of immediate hostilities.' The telegrams to the Viceroys of the Liangkiang (Wei Kwang-t'ao at Nanking), Hukuang (Tyan Fang at Wuchang), Min Che (Li Mingensing at Foochow), and Two Kwang (Tsen Ch'un-asuen at Canton), provinces had the additional words—'Keep careful guard of your maritime and riverine defences and let not the mistakes of former years be repeated referring doubtless to the French attack on the Chinese fleet at Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow in August 1884. In consequence of these telegrams there has been some excitement in local mandarin circles the general feeling however being one of pleasure that something decisive has at last been done with regard to the Manchurian question which has been in suspense so long.

ACCIDENT TO THE AMPHITRITE.

STRIKES A ROCK NEAR SINGAPORE.

H. M. S. Amphitrite on the China Station arrived at Hongkong on November 18 to go into dock for repairs to damages caused by striking an uncharted rock in the South channel of Singapore Harbour. The accident occurred when the cruiser was entering Singapore Harbour on November 6, about 8 a. m. The cruiser was bowling along at about twelve and a half knots an hour. The chart showed sixteen fathoms of water in the channel and since the Admiralty charts are supposed to indicate all obstructions in the vicinity, no danger was feared. Suddenly, however, there was a terrific crash that caused those on board to tremble with excitement. The great headway of the cruiser was checked with startling suddenness, but not sufficiently to prevent her practically clearing the obstacle. Several successive heavy collisions with the rock took place, and the ominous grinding of stone, tearing of plates and rending of timbers which took place as the vessel sheered over into deep water, gave the impression that half of her bottom had been ripped out, and that she would sink in short order. As rapidly as possible the order 'Full steam astern' was given, but the reversal was not of much use, though it possibly prevented the cruiser running squarely on to the rock. Immediately it was realised that a collision had taken place, a signal indicating the fact was run to the mast-head, the men were piped to their posts and the life boats were got ready for lowering. All the water-tight compartments were closed, and when all other precautions possible were taken, men and officers stood expectantly by waiting for further developments. The vessel was steered clear of the rock and when she had got well away planks of wood, used as sheathing on her false keel floated to the top.

A cursory examination of the wells showed that she was taking in slight quantities of water, and the pumps were immediately put in motion. 'Full steam ahead' was the next order, and gathering way with every revolution of her propellor blades, the Amphitrite steamed for Singapore, which port was reached about 6-30 a. m. A ladder was thrown over the vessel's side there and down this a diver went. Even then the full extent of the damage could not be ascertained. It could be seen, however, that a large number of planks had been torn from the after part of her hull by the impact and on the starboard side a strip of copper plating, about one hundred feet long and twenty feet wide was torn off. The bilge was also found to be injured but to what extent it was impossible to say, and it is believed that the main keel was bulged.

The matter was reported to the Admiralty and orders were received to proceed with all despatch to Hongkong, where the full amount of the damage could be ascertained. On the way up it was discovered that the damage was more extensive than was imagined, a bulge being found in the ship's side and there being evidence that the screw shafting was probably injured.—After an anxious time, however, she arrived safely in the harbour.

The rock on which the "Amphitrite" struck is of coral formation, and twenty yards from the actual spot where the collision took place, there is only three fathoms of water over it. Had the cruiser run fairly on the rock at that point, seeing that she draws twenty-seven feet of water, there is little doubt that she would have been a total wreck, adding another to the long list of appalling disasters at sea.

Naturally the rock was entered upon the chart, and to give it a designation the Commander named it 'Carter's Shoal.'

Just before leaving Singapore a delay of about four hours ensued, owing to a search being undertaken for another sunken shoal upon which another ship touched. This rock was located by the "Amphitrite," and four fathoms of water was found over it.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COLOMBIAN COFFEE.

AMERICAN COTTON PROSPECTS.

TEXTILE INVENTIONS IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

THE attention which Colombia is claiming at the present time adds to the interest of Mr. Vice-Consul Dickson's report on the present state of the coffee trade in Colombia. Coffee can be grown in all parts of the country where the temperature varies from 59 deg. to 77 deg. Fahr. The principal districts of its cultivation are in the departments of Cundinamarca generally which produces the famous Bogota coffee; in the department of Santander, the district round Ocana, Cucuta, and Bucarengamanga, and in the Tolima. There are three different classes of coffee:—1. dried in the sun while in the cherry and afterwards cleaned. This is called "cafe trillado," and is the class of lowest price. 2. The cherry or pulp is washed of the bean, which is afterwards dried and cleaned by machinery. This is called "cafe lavado," and obtains a good price. 3. The pulp is washed off, and the bean is dried and exported without cleaning the husk off. This is called "cafe en pergamino," and is the class which fetches the highest price. A tree from four to eight years old will yield in small and well cultivated plantations about 1 lb. annually; in large and better cared for plantations the yield is about half that amount. In the department of Santander, Cucuta produces 100,000 bags; Bucaramanga, 150,000 bags; Ocana about 50,000 bags. Of all the coffee produced annually it is said that only about 25,000 bags remain in the country, and the best coffee is almost always exported. The price varies from 3 1-2d. to 5d per lb. Owing to the revolution, the Consul points out, Colombian coffee will lose favour, as some of it now being exported is three years old while Brazilian coffee is gaining ground and the Brazilians are cultivating more scientifically every year. In dealing with the machinery used, Mr. Dickson states that the motor with Pelton wheel has been very successful and popular for the working of plantations. Turbines exist in many establishments but there is small demands for them. Plantations without water power near the site occupied by the houses or buildings need a steam motor, but in aids, he has heard of no case of Pelton motors or turbines being placed at the waterfalls for the purpose of giving electrical power to the plantations. Machinery for coffee must be easily portable on muleback, which is one of the reasons for the success of the Pelton motor. Machinery should make a mule cargo not exceeding 154 lbs in weight.

With the exception of the few coffee estates near the Magdalena River the general opinion is that it is not a paying business to grow coffee in Colombia with the price below 4d. per lb. in New York. The cost of production on the estates cannot be reduced to less than 2d., and owing to the poor means of transport to the cost, it costs about 2l. per lb. to put it in New York, including seller's commission &c. Before the war large credits were given to coffee growers to enable them to harvest the crop. Most estate holders through the fall in the price of coffee and carelessness in superintending the working of their plantations, fell very much behind-hand in payments. At present foreign houses are wisely limiting themselves to giving facilities for transporting the coffee which is already prepared for export. In connection with this industry one important factor must not be forgotten, viz., the unlimited issue of paper money. At first the depreciation worked favourably for coffee exporters, because prices went up proportionally, their expenses were in depreciated paper and their gains in gold. But this financial chaos has ultimately resulted to everyone's disadvantage. The price of transport has like everything else, become exorbitant and at the same time, the price of coffee in the markets of the United States and Europe is steadily going down. To-day the coffee plantations are from want of labour losing half their coffee. Only those who have the best machinery can pretend to do a profitable business. The greater part of the produce of the last three years is still stored in the river ports, as there are no adequate means of despatching it. The coffee which has been kept on the estates themselves, in rooms which were never intended to hold three years produce has greatly deteriorated and may tend to lower the market price of Colombian coffee. Formerly the cost of export was one-third of the net value in London. This has to a large extent increased owing to excessive charges both of transport and of storage. There is a large amount at present waiting its turn on the river and to a considerable time will still elapse before this can be moved and the traffic once more normal.

Messrs. Merrifield, Ziegler, and Co. of Liverpool have received the following from their Louisiana house, dated 7th November: "We started with the most brilliant prospect for a large crop ever known, the July condition being perfect. The August deterioration was very marked; shedding did a good deal of damage, also the caterpillar and bollworm. The boll-weevil so far has not penetrated into Louisiana, and strenuous efforts are being made to keep it out. The proposal is being seriously considered of the State buying up cotton lands for 20 miles across the eastern line of the boll-weevil appearance, and keeping them bare of cotton for a year or two; in this way hoping to check its progress eastward. The weevil certainly has done enormous damage in parts of Texas, and it seems to be hopeless to eradicate it when once it invades a section. So far however Louisiana has escaped. The situation seemed to us in September that the crop in East Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas had deteriorated to this extent, the chances of an enormous crop were reduced to chances of a large one. We have seen no reason to alter our opinion that the crop, if anything, has been steadily improving right along. We have had only one shower of rain since October 1. This is almost unprecedented and must mean that every chance has been given the late bolls to open. We do not believe the light frost which occurred about a fortnight ago did a particle of damage. So everyman declare openly that it was just what was wanted. In addition to this, it must be remembered that this has been locally one of the best picking seasons on record. The farmer has had his pickers in the field every day without interruption, and with no broken or rainy weather to obstruct him. In a normal season a good deal of cotton is lost. This season every scrap that is on the plant is being picked out in good merchantable condition, nothing being lost or sacrificed whatever.

This must be taken into consideration, for after all the value of a crop is its spinning value, and the spinning quality of this year's crop is very good. We had a talk with a buyer who works the river territory 50 miles from here. He says the farmers now look for 30 per cent more cotton than they expected three weeks ago. This is even more so than Mr.—, the largest river-man here (he raises about, 3,000 bales on his own farms) who told me some time ago that conditions on the bottom lands had improved 15 per cent in one month since the date of the last Bureau, October 3. Even assuming that cotton maturing from now on (which is what they mean here by a top crop) does not amount to anything, we regard a large crop, say, 10 per cent to 15 per cent better than last year, as assured in the river lands, with every scrap of it being picked in merchantable condition. Of course we can tell you nothing about crops outside our territory, which however, is a large one, and excluding the sections ravaged by the boll-weevil, must be a fairly typical one. Last year the Memphis section had a good crop, hence the Memphis Cotton Exchange's estimate was 11-12 million. Mr.—— told us yesterday that he was keeping the awful warning of Memphis firmly before him this year. If this weather keeps up to November and early December receipts will be swelled by river cotton, which is not usually picked till January or February. We think we have reason to look for a colossal movement up to Christmas. On the

other hand, a Shreveport business man who went lately into Southern Central Texas told us he found the crop a total failure in some districts owing to boll weevil ravages.

The mechanical genius of Lancashire appears to be devoting itself with enthusiasm to the invention of labour saving appliances. We have from time to time during the past eighteen months recorded quite a number of such inventions in the desire to keep our textile readers informed of the latest developments in this branch of machine construction and to encourage as much as possible a kind of enterprise which is always in danger of receiving more praise than practical recognition. The latest addition to the number of English automatic or self-shuttling looms has just been brought out by Messrs. Williamson and collinson, of Sun Entry, Market-street, Manchester, and is called the Manchester loom. The mechanism by which, in this loom, the spent shuttle is ejected and a new one introduced in its place is remarkably simple. By the action of the weft fork, or, at present, of the spent cop detector (a reparate patent, device), a square rod behind the breast-beam is made to rock a quarter of a turn. This depresses a finger and liberates a hook-lever which catches in a forked plate, hinged in front of the sley. As the sley retreats this plate is held by the hook, which is fixed, and the portion above the hinge pushes an aluminium finger across the shuttle-race by means of a link underneath the finger. The shuttle is thus deflected in its course, and travels down a shoot with great ease into a basket. Then the sley comes forward, the finger is restored to its original position, and the shuttle-race is open again. The lock has released the fingreplate. Meanwhile the finger-plate has pulled forward a small bell-crank, which in its movement carried a stud in the opposite side (which is a quarter of a turn in advance) to the top centre.

This is then ready for action, under a lever with the underside shaped as an inclined plane and as the sley again comes forward this "striking lever" is raised and is struck by the advancing sley at its forward point. This lever, being connected with another pivoted lever, causes the plate connected with it to travel with perfect truth, in the platform which holds the shuttle magazine, just so far as to put the new shuttle into the box. Upon the retreat of the sley it instantly springs back, leaving the shuttle in its place, in ample time for the pick. An important part of this invention consists in the means by which the shuttle is received into the shuttle-box. Instead of the box front being hinged and either falling down or rising up, or both, at the right moment, there is a compound box front, with an opening not wide enough to admit a shuttle. The bottom half is carried on springs, and when the shuttle is pushed in it travels across two sloping projections and presses the front down about half an inch to make a level track for the shuttle. As soon as ever the pushing plate has done its work it recedes and the front (released) resumes its place. The upper portion is armed with two reverse projections, which, resisting the pressure of the shuttle, compel the lower half to make way for the passage of the shuttle. If you work the loom by hand at, say, 60 or 80 picks per minute the replaced shuttle can be seen actually waiting for the pick. At 190 picks a minute this is not to be caught by the eye. The "Manchester" loom is certainly worth the attention of all who are interested in automatic or semi-automatic weaving mechanism.

At the annual meeting of the Cleveland Institution of Engineers, held a few days ago, the question of the "Americanisation" of English iron and steel plants was discussed. The president, Mr. F. H. Marshall, of the Tees Ironworks, Middlesbrough referring to the great changes now going on in iron and steel works in this country, deprecated anything like inconsiderate following of American examples. He quoted the advice offered many years ago by Mr. Pechir, of Cleveland, Ohio, who "warned us against slavishly copying American methods before making quite sure that they were the best suited to our requirements." Mr. Marshall disclaimed, however, any desire to throw cold water on well-thought-out plans of improvement or on efforts to take full advantage of recent developments in scientific knowledge or engineering practice. His admonition was supported in the course of the discussion which followed the address by another member of the Institution, who urged that the American habit of incontinently scrapping present machinery or plant as soon as something new had appeared was probably as erroneous as the opposite course, often pursued in this country, of being too dilatory in making changes. There can be no doubt that very important improvements are going on in British blast-furnance and other iron and steel plant but it is difficult to believe that there is much danger of thoughtless or undue haste in adopting new methods, American or other. Amongst the list of subjects to be discussed by the Cleveland institution during the coming session is the important one of "Recent changes in the Patent Law." It is to be hoped that the further changes still urgently needed will not escape attention.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 8th December.

There will be drill for recruits, at the Town Hall this evening Tuesday the 8th inst 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th December.

1. The following drills will take place :—
No I Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)
To-day at 6-30 p.m., and Thursday at 8-45 p. m.—Gun and Squad drill.
No. 2 and K K Coy—(Nesbit Lane Head Quarters).
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.
II. Arms and accoutrements will be issued from the Fort Head Quarters from 9 a. m. to 1-30 p. m. daily.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE,

There will be a meeting at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at 7-30 p. m. to receive and discuss all suggestions regarding this season's shoots.

All members interested in shooting or 6 invited in shooting are invited to attend. Those who have any suggestions or propositions to offer are requested to surrender them in writing at the meeting.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th December.

1. A B and C Companies will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 8th instant, on the Oval, near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p. m.
Dress—Plain Clothes, with Rifles and Side Arms.
Volunteers of other Companies who may wish can attend this Parade.
2. There will be Company Drill for D Company at the Telegraph Quarters Waudby Road, at 5 p.m. on (Wednesday) the 9th instant, and every Wednesday until further Orders.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.
3. There will be Company drill for F Company at St Mary's College grounds at 8-45 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) the 8th instant.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.
4. Wolseley Helmets will be issued to Members of Adult Companies at Head Quarters on their returning the old Homer with its fittings complete. Members are requested to apply at once in order that all may be supplied before the arrival of H E the Governor.
The Battalion will parade on Friday morning next the 11th instant to assist in lining the Streets on the occasion of the arrival of H E the Governor of Bombay. Time and place will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

At a Durbar at Bhamo, on the 21st ult. Sir Hugh Barnes, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, was requested to move the Chinese officials to continue the trade route from the Burma-China frontier to Tengyueh, and thus facilitate overland trade and communication. Sir Hugh Barnes said the project was under consideration with the Chinese authorities, who proposed carrying the road from Kulikha to Manwyne, which would help the Tengyueh caravan trade. Last year, with the consent of the Chinese reconnaissance, a survey was carried out of the whole road to Tengyueh, the result of which will be at the Chinese disposal, if a further development of the road is intended.

MR. M. B. LEAVITT'S TROUBADOURS.

The Bombay Theatre-going public last evening had an opportunity of attending an entertainment of a description which it seldom falls to their lot to witness, and they manifested their appreciation by filling the Novelty Theatre. Excellent accounts have been had of the performances of Mr. M. B. Leavitt's "Anglo-American Troubadours" in other cities, and last night they not only justified all that had been said of them but gained another unqualified triumph. Mr. Leavitt's name is one that carries weight wherever it may be mentioned in the world of the stage, and he has not belied his reputation in the case of the company which he is now piloting through the East. From first to last the entertainment is frankly and completely a success, and each and every one of the company is an artiste of high rank and capability. Last night they had a reception which augurs admirably for the success of their stay in this city. One could hardly pretend to give a detailed description of the entertainment. The programme is much too long and much too varied to admit of that. Those who find enjoyment in sonorous and artistic singing will find in Mr. Will Lansdowne an artiste truly worthy of their appreciation. His turn last evening consisted in the singing of several ballads, all of which were well chosen and calculated to display to the fullest extent the remarkable range of his voice, which is a rich baritone. Mr. Lansdowne was cordially received and heartily applauded. It is, perhaps, not unfair to say, however, that the life and soul of the company is Mr. George Victor Loydall, a comedian whose name is well-known in London, and whose versatility is unlimited. Last night he was on the stage several times, and after his first song his success was remarkable. He sang several songs last night which are not quite new to Bombay, but he sang them in a manner which Bombay has never heard them rendered for. His humour is absolutely original and quite inexhaustible. Miss Dora Grey is a soubrette with a charming voice. She entirely captivated her audience last evening; and her rendering of "The Good Old Summer Time" was loudly and deservedly encored. Miss Lenore White was also charming in her series of artistic poses. One of the features of the evening was a turn given by Misses Putnam, Grey, and White, in which an attractive specimen of cake-walk dancing was witnessed. Another turn in which the American element figured was that of Mr. Byrd Dougherty, who describes himself as a trick pianist. He is exceedingly clever in his interpretation of that peculiar but attractive order of music known as "rag time," and which is the particular creation of the American negro. The entertainment concluded with a farcical sketch entitled "A Busy Day in a Theatrical Agency." In this all the ladies of the company colloborated with Messrs. Loydall and Lansdowne, and the result was a screaming burlesque which convulsed the house. The scene between Miss. Helen Collins and Mr. Loydall, the former playing the tragedy queen and the latter burlesquing the heavy villain, was indescribably funny. The whole entertainment was, as we have already indicated, an absolute success, and it is a long time since the Novelty Theatre has been the scene of such enthusiasm. Last night there was a crowded house, and there is little doubt that the same thing will be repeated as long as the company remain in Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 8.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1213—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern Band W Co Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL

For Judgment on Motion.

505,02—Smetham B and N—Dharamsi Jivaji vs Narrotam Morarjee Gokuldas and another—C L and O—B Raghavaya.

For Decree Absolute,

3 46,03—Craigie L and O—Wasudeo Ramchandra Jaikar vs Bhiwa Vitho—Thakordas and others—Craigie L and O

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

616,03 Tyabji D and Co—Sonaluxmi vs Vishnuprasad Harprasad Desai—Mirza and M—Part heard

626,03 Mirza and M—Vishnuprasad Hariprasad vs Sonaluxmi—Tyabji D and Co

For Dismissal.

21,104 51,03 Kanga and P—Joshi Shivshunker Gopaljee vs Kalkhushroo Maneckjee—Edgelow G and W

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53,02 Edgelow G and W—Kalkhushroo Maneckjee Setna vs Joshi Shivshunker Gopaljee and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

411,02 Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co

469,02 Captain and V—Damodarrao Balkrishnaji Fitale vs Manekbai widow and others C L and O—Ardeshir H D and Co D and F and C and V

487,00 Payne and Co—Rukhmabai vs Bomonji Shapurji Chothia—Pestonji P and K

23,03 Balkrishna V N K—Bai Dewcore vs Munmohundas Ramji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and R—(Testamentary suit)

561,03 Ardeshir H D and Co—Munmohundas Ramji and others vs Bai Dewcore and another—Balkrishna V N K—(Short Cause)

498,01 Payne and Co—Runchordas Trikamji vs Goculdas Madhowji and another—Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For dismissal.

713,03—Crawford B and Co—The Bengal Coal Co Limited Nanabhoy B Marshall—Nanu and H Settled, i

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes,

389,03—Matubhai J and N—Hirachand Nemchand vs Gopal Bhaw Valvekar and others.

67,03—Bhaishunker K and G—Memon Haji Umar Haji Umar Haji Hossein and others vs Khimji Umarsey.

78,03—Kanga and Patell—Bai Nanibai vs Vathaldas Khushaldas.

691,03—B Raghavaya—Abdul Rab Abdul Karim and others vs Joseph Mayer Isac.

697,03—Payne and Co—Runchordas Tribhovundas vs Kashibhai Burjorji Chuksee—Unvalla and P.

698,03—Maganlal J and G—Manockbai vs Chapsey Prubat and others.

704,03—Kanga and Patell—Ratanbai widow and others vs Manekjee Nusserwanjee Kanga and another—Sorabjee and J.

714—03 Crawford B and Co Jaffar Mahomed Mistry vs Framroy Jamsee Aga and another—M B Chothia Undefended New Long Cause,

694,02—In person a pauper B bimabhi and another vs Samsoodina Vaifud Jamaludin.

For Consent Decree.

199,01—Sorabji and J—Amtoolaboo widow vs Shaik Abdool Hoosein Shaik Nassen in—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

641,02—Smetham B and N—Franz Paul A Masoti vs Amia Maria Masoti—Not to be called

467,03—Kanga and P—Nowrojee N Thoothel vs Bapcojee D Patel and others—K D Shroff

383,02—Edgelow G and W—Govindjee Amersey and another vs Foolbai widow and others—Payne and Co

490,03—Muljee and D—Kuravahu widow vs Mithabai widow—Edgelow G and W

29,753,03—Smetham B and N—B S A Perera vs A S Perera—Edgelow G and W for postponement.

434,02—Captain and V—Ahmed Khan Mahomedali alias Baba Miya Bukar vs Abdulla bin Ali Sahal Kin and others.

336,03—In person—a pauper Terabai widow vs Chandrabhabai widow and others.

35,03—In person—a pauper Rajabally Munjee and vs Hassam Alloo Mahomed.

567,02—Hiralal D—for pauper Ranghunath Venkatesh vs Ramchandra alias Babajeo Sukaram and another—In person and B Raghavaya.

516,02—Little and Co—Runchordas Trioumdas and another vs T J Strangman—Matubhai J and M.

MR. JOHN PENN, who is among the all too numerous invalids at present, is a man who has brought to his work as Parliamentary representative of Lewisham the sound business experience which he gained as the head of the important firm of engineers of Greenwich and Deptford to which he gives his name. He is a keen naval critic, and does not love the Belleville boiler any longer. A Harrow and Trinity College man, he was a capital cricketer in his earlier days, but now contents himself with the gentler joys of golf. He is fifty-five and unmarried, and the son of a man distinguished in the annals of the Royal Society.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

As we said some weeks ago no rapid developments need be expected in the matter of the Tibet Mission even if its character is partly changed to that of an expedition. It is impossible for troops to move at this season in altitudes of 12,000 feet or so without the most complete preparations; for the marching of even a single regiment and battery across the snowy up-lands of the Eastern Himalayas is no trifling matter. Any deficiency in such important matters as supplies and clothing would have most serious consequences, for the climate is a rigorous one in winter and food and fuel are unobtainable locally. A specially organised transport train is, then, an absolute necessity, and this is always a slow and costly process. There is not the need for haste that has arisen in the past on other parts of the frontier. No treacherous massacres have to be avenged, no beleaguered garrisons to be relieved, no raiders to be driven back from British district. The object in view is to compel the Lhassa Lamas to fulfil certain treaty obligations relating to trade and to put an end to intrigues which there is good reason to believe an outside. Power has set on foot through agents who are nominally "explores"—with armed escorts. If the physical difficulties on the Sikkim side are great as affecting the move forward of the Younghusband Mission, and if they make any decisive advance a matter of weeks instead of days, it should be remembered that on the high plateaux north of the Himalayas winter season also closes all communications in that quarter. Lhassa becomes isolated in short and yet it can be made to feel that there is a reality about the pressure which will shortly become operative from India through Sikkim. When every item in the programme of preparation has been provided the occupation of the Chumbi Valley should be possible of achievement without undue risks to the troops from cold and exposure.—"Pioneer."

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 7TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Seasonable. Rabi crops generally good.
Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.
Moultan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton healthy, but rates very high. Crop prospects generally good.
Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.
Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.
Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Outstanding crops benefitting by fine weather.
Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Dhulia.—Cloudy but no rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.
Broach—Bright fair weather. Moderate cold. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Food grains doing well. Crops prospects generally good.
Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.
Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.
Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton picking general.
Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton picking general. All crops doing well.
Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.
Bijbli.—Bright no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. All crops doing well.
Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Morning cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise along the coast from Calicut to Mormugao and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is fairly normal over nearly the whole country, except in Sind and Gujarat, where the defect amounts to from ·03 to ·06 of an inch.

Winds are variable in direction and moderate to fresh in force at Negapatam and Ratnagiri.

Temperature.—The variations of the day temperature are generally small, while those of the night temperature shows a defect of from 5° to 9° at Jacobabad, Surat, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore, Malegaon and Ahmednagar and an excess of 5° at Bangalore and Negapatam. The maximum varied from 94° at Surat to 74° at Agra and the minimum from 78° at Nagapatam to 36° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, Gujarat and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Weather.—The depression off the West Coast has disappeared and weather is likely to remain fine in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY DEC. 12.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday December 7.

The December Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Clarke's br aus h Richmond Hill 6 years
Messrs M Gocouldass and S Nanjee ch aus m Gnulls aged
Mr Leslie's b aus m Miss Windsor 6 years
Mr Nelson's ch aus g Indabha 14 2 aged
Mr Saunder's br aus m Blue blood aged
Mr A W P's paur g Fonds aged

The Maiden Arab Plate—Distance 6 furlong's
Messrs F Nowrojee and H Jamsetjee's g a h Propeller 5 years
Mr R K S's ch u h Sapphire 5 years
Mr S A Wahed's ch a c Icingiass 3 years
Messrs M Gocoliass and A Nanjee's g g a h Flying childers 14 aged
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Bikanir 14 0 6 years
Messrs G K and D D and A M Ameer's b a h Bendigo 2 years

Messrs G K and D D and A M Ameer's b a h Adonis 4 years

The Maiden Pony Plate—Distance 5 furlong's
Mr W J Goodeb aus m Wakefu 14 1
Messrs M Gocouldass and A Nanjee's br aus m O'ga 14 0 3/4
Aga S Shah's g g g Colour "Blind 14 1
Mr A W P's b aus W Nanette 13 2 1/2

The Arab Pony Plate—Distance 8 furlongs
Mr Jakeon's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr M Alli's ch a h the Robber 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 13 3 3/4
Messrs M Gocouldass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 13 3
Mr F M Garda's r a h Kour Sahib 13 3
Messrs Mustapha. Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris 13 3 1/3
Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester 13 1 3/4
Mr Franklin's g a h Ferdosi 13 2
Mr Artin A Essay's b a h Malabar 13 3
Captain Burn's g a h Silver King 13 2 1/2

Consolation Plate.—Distance 1-2 Mile.
Mr C A Beatty's g a h Vasco 13 3 3/4
Colonel Anderson's g a h Surhan 12 2 1/2
Mr Faraibin Sawad's g a h Rox II 13 2 3/4
Chief of Mhaisal's br a h Shanavaz 13 2
Mr R R S's b a h Sirius 13 2
Mr R K S's b a h Johena 13 2 3 4
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Nusser 13 3
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Najeed 14 0
Mr A R Sudleman's b a h By arite 13 2 3/4
Mr Artin A E sayie's b a h Bikanir 14 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's ch a h Deserter 13 3 3 4
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck 14 0
Mr Fox's b a h Rehan 13 1 3/4

The Old Year Plate,—Distance 5 furlongs,
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saifs g a h Moored 13 3
Messrs A A Saef and E Rasheed's b a h Fruit 13 2 3 4
Messrs A Mohsen and M Shamian's ch a h Galib 13 2 3/4
Messrs M Gocouldass and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell 13 2 3/4
Messrs M Gocouldass and A Nanjee's g a h Silver Fox 13 3
Mr F M Gerda's b a h Kour Sahib 13 0
Mr Ali Ben Talib's b a h Minting King 13 8
Mr Franklin's g a h Ferdosi 13 2
Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester 13 1 3/4
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar 13 3

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. T. C.
Bombay, 7th December

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, whose constituents, through their political associations, have been laying down the law to their representative in rather dramatic fashion, is known by a few of his intimates at the Carlton as "Longshoreman George." It is the sequel to an old joke. Lord George had to respond one night at a dinner to the toast of the Admiralty, but between the toast and his speech one of those unhappy geniuses which political associations have a way of finding for their symposia was called upon for a song. This hero at once ripped off the "The Longshoreman," with its well-known chorus, declaring that its hero" aint no sailor bold, and he never was upon the sea," and is in fact an all round duffer. Then Lord George got up to reply to the toast of the Admiralty in pretty much the same frame of mind, it may be imagined, as would that mysterious person to whom Lord Wolseley refers, who dresses his civilian self in khaki to give a military tone to the military office he holds.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

THE MAKING OF A MENACE.

Even on that occasion the Queen and Prince Consort noted the tremendous character of the defensive works in progress at Cherbourg. Begun by Louis XIV., these were now approaching what Napoleon III. deemed completion, "It makes me very unhappy to see what is done here, and how well protected the works are," the Queen wrote in her diary. Two hundred million francs were spent by the head of the Second Empire to make complete these works, he little dreaming that ere the grass was well grown upon his tomb France would be expending an additional forty-nine million francs to better his work. It was considered a menace to England at the time of the Queen's visit, and great was her surprise when upon her birthday in the following year she received an invitation from the Emperor to be present with the Prince Consort at the inauguration of the harbour. Eventually, when it was made clear that the invitation was extended in sincere goodwill, the Queen consented to go—but with no pleasurable expectation.

A MESSAGE IN THUNDER.

King Edward knows what a French welcome is, but perhaps never in the history of the world had such a greeting been extended to a sovereign as that accorded to Queen Victoria that day. The cannonade commenced with a signal gun from the flagship, followed by all the guns of the other vessels as hard as they could pelt. The innumerable forts on land took up the story. The "Times" correspondent, accustomed no doubt to such sights, confessed himself amazed. "All towards sea was a mere mass of fire and smoke; but that one looked for, though that was very far from all. The ring of fire seemed not only to embrace the town, but to extend far into the country up among little ravines where no one ever dreamt that guns lay lurking, at the top of picturesque eminences where one fancied only villas and rural cottages could exist; around thick clumps of trees and flanking yellow cornfields came the dreadful uproar."

"DOES ENGLAND FEAR INVASION?"

The meeting was a trying one for the Queen and for the Emperor. His invitation had set the English Press into a tempest of indignation, and very bitter was the feeling on both sides of the Channel. He was oppressed and ill at ease when he dined aboard the English yacht. The Emperor asked anxiously if the feeling was still bad against France in England—if they still expected an invasion? the Queen wrote of the meeting. "We smiled, and said that the feeling was much better, but that this very place caused much alarm. The sight of Cherbourg led to immediate representations by the Queen and Prince Albert for the strengthening of our coast defences, and it was with this thought in mind that the Prince had to make a speech. The eyes of the world were upon Cherbourg, and every word of the Prince's speech was awaited with breathless anxiety. So much might depend on it. The Queen and the Prince were in an agony until it was over. Then after the band had played came the terrible moment for my dear husband, which was terrible to me, and which I should never wish to go through again. He did very well, though he hesitated once. I sat shaking, with my eyes closed sur la table. However, the speech did very well. This over we got up, and the Emperor in the cabin shook Albert by the hand, and we all talked of the terrible emotion we had undergone, the Emperor himself having changed colour, and the Empress having also been very nervous. I shook so I could not drink my cup of coffee. King Edward sat at his father's right hand at that banquet.

AFTER ALL.

And now what a change. The King himself and the Duke of Cambridge and the long-widowed ex-Empress are the sole survivors of that banquet. Not a half-a-dozen of that hundred members of Parliament who sailed into the harbour in their own vessel remain with us. Meanwhile, the Emperor who caused all these tremors has lain this many a day at sleep beneath English soil. The Empire is no more, and a Republic has its place. Italy is a nation at unity within itself. In the days which one has been recalling, brave old Victor Emmanuel had but a precarious hold upon Sardinia; Austria upon one side and France upon the other, contended for the limbs of the country. Humbert I, with little thought of statecraft, was pursuing his simple round of pleasures as huntsman and mountaineer.

A LONG WAY TO A SHORT CUT.

In no single instance have the anticipations of the supporters of the scheme been falsified. The canal carries more vessels and of greater draught than even the most sanguine hoped would be possible. Yet there never was an improvement for the benefit of the human race, and of this country in particular, which was so bitterly, so stupidly fought. De Lesseps personally canvassed England got resolutions of confidence, approbation, and support from all classes, especially bankers, manufacturers, merchants, and exporters. The Prince Consort, with that admirable foresight which always distinguished him, was in favour of the project; the Duke of Cambridge warmly espoused it. Only one great figure stood out against it—Palmerston's. Behind him was a genius who in this matter made the one blunder of his life. Robert Stephenson declared the canal impracticable, and suggest an alternative which was utterly impossible, as commissions of experts demonstrated. But at last oppositions disappeared with the defeat of Palmerston, and the work was begun. Steamers now run through in little more than fifteen hours, carrying 6,000 tons of cargo and hundreds of passengers.

JOINING THE OLD AND NEW.

There is no longer an Old World and a New, it was said at the opening of the canal. There had been a decided link between the old and the new in the operations. Just as Joseph had made the Egyptians give their labour compulsarily to prepare for the impending seven years famine, so forced labour was employed for some time over the canal. The ground was the same which the Egyptians had trodden when, coming from Asia, they first settled in the land to which they gave their name. No man visits Suez to-day but is impressed with the glamour of romance with which the scene is replete. Less than a score of miles from Ismailia stands that marvel of the old world, the pyramid of Cheops at Gizeh, which, according to Herodotus, took 100,000 men twenty years to build. The wonder of the new world employed the attention of but a fifth to a third of the men, half the time. There is more stone in the pyramid than in any other building in the world, but its bulk, compared with that removed from the bed of the canal, 27,63,000 cubic yards a month, is not so staggering.

IN MOSES' FOOTSTEPS.

The Earl of Crewe had a letter from his father dated Cairo, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Canal, giving one or two very picturesque touches. We got successfully into the Red Sea, passing over the great Bitter Lake, which Mr. Hawkshaw, who was with us, had ridden over as dry ground only a year ago. It was there that the waters of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean meet; their respective fishes must have been rather astonished to make acquaintance. It is supposed that the Red Sea extended to the Bitter Lakes in the old time and that it was there that the Israelites crossed it. Elsewhere he mentions the solemn effect produced by the vessels seeming to enter the desert.

A TRAGEDY OF ERRORS.

Said Pasha deserves immortality for the part he played in the promotion of the Canal. Egypt sowed much seed for the harvest which is to be indirectly reaped. Of the twenty millions which the Canal cost, she paid seventeen millions. Said Pasha's successors managed so to bungle matters as to make compulsory the sale of the last realisable asset left—the famous Suez shares which Disraeli bought. The story of the romantic manner in which they came into possession of this country is too well known to be repeated. But there is an addendum to the incident with which most of us are less familiar. A high official in the confidence of the Khedive was entrusted with the seeing through of the business. He was given a document which was to be despatched accepting England's offer for the shares. A curious delay arose over its transmission. It arose through the difficulty of translating the message into cypher, so the official said. As a matter of fact it proved afterwards that the time consumed was occupied by that astute person in wiring everywhere to his private agents to buy heavily of the shares for him.

An order in Council is published in the "Gazette of India" declaring that seamen belonging to Japanese ships (not being British subjects) who desert within British dominions shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their ships. A reciprocal concession has already been given by the Japanese Government in the case of seamen belonging to British ships deserting while within Japanese dominions.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Tommasina describes experiments to prove that the scintillations of sulphied of zinc under the action of radium, applied in the spintharіscope of Crooke, can be revived by electrical discharges, positive, negative, or alternating. He ascribes the effect to minute electrostatic discharges where modifications of the cleavage have taken place in the screen under the shock of the radium corpuscles.

The trials of automobile cars by the French Railway Company of Paris and Orleans have been so encouraging that ere many years are past we may see the present costly system of railway travelling by long trains badly filled and running at wide intervals largely given up for a greater number of small automobile trains well filled and running oftener. On suburban and metropolitan lines especially, but also on such lines as that from London to Brighton, there might be a regular succession of such cars.

"La Nature," the French scientific journal, gave on November 7 an illustrated and particular account of an automobile car tried on French lines, which appears to fulfil all requirements very well. Drawing a waggon weighing 17 tons behind it, the automobile carriage covered more than 50 miles an hour without any difficulty.

In a paper to the American Chemical Society Mr. Sherman, from experiments on three professional athletes and one of sedentary habits, finds that the quantity of uric acid eliminated is chiefly dependant on the quantity of meat products in the diet, and is influenced very little, if any, by the abundance of bread and milk diet or by a considerable loss of sleep, or (in the case of professional athletes) by lengthy muscular exertions. With the subject having sedentary habits a much smaller amount of exercise slightly increased the elimination of uric acid.

Professor Dandeno, of the Agricultural College, Michigan, U.S., has found by experiment that light coloured (by screens of glass) has most heliotropic or phototropic effect on the growth of plants, that is to say, most power to direct the growth of the stem in the line of the rays, in the following order: blue, white (window glass), violet, green, yellow, red.

Another series of experiments made by Professor Dandeno showed that the decolouring effect of light on chlorophyll solution was in the following order—(1) diffused light, (2) yellow, (3) blue, (4) red, (5) violet, (6) green. Apparently there is little relationship between the phototropic effects and the decolouring effects on chlorophyll in solution. The best results were got with barley, wheat, and tobacco seedlings.

M. Blondlot, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences Paris, announces that what are now called N. rays (emitted by an Auer burner and other sources of light can be stored in a variety of substances, for example, glass, quartz, gold and other metals, paper, wood, paraffin, brick, and some kinds of stone, &c. The phenomenon seems analogous to phosphorescence.

Dr. Frederick Cook, who tried last summer to ascend Mount M'Kinley, Alaska, believes the summit inaccessible on the western side but might be attained by an eastern route. Glaciers and granite cliffs bar the western slope. In fact, the whole mountain is of granite weighted down with not less than fifty disconnected glaciers, with everywhere precipitous walls. It is probably the third highest mountain in the world, and rises to some 20,500 feet, whereas Aconcagua in South America is 23,000 feet, and Mount Everest in the Himalayas 29,500 feet.

A dwelling-house, or villa, which turns with the sun has been designed by M.M. Pellegrin and Petit Parisian architects and exhibited at the Exposition de l'Habitation, Paris. The house, in fact, is heliotropic, and emulates the sunflower. The foundation is a sort of turntable resting all ball bearings, and the house can be turned by hand or by means of a motor. In very hot sunshine the front rooms and the back can be made to exchange places. The general object of the plans however, is to get as much sunshine as possible. The movement in following the sun is a few inches every hour, and the inhabitants hardly perceive it. When mechanism is employed the house turns once round in 24 hours.

Mr. Carl Hagenbeck of Hamburg, the wellknown wild animal dealer has bred a hybrid of the lion and tiger, which is now nine months' old. In carties marks of both parents and though tawny, is faintly barred like the tiger. A new pheasant has also been produced by him through crossing Central Asian with European birds. It is larger, prettier, and stronger in wing than our partridge. The Duke of Bedford and Lord Rothschild have acquired some of his broods. New varieties of deer have also been obtained from the Persian fallow and ordinary European deer. More over, he is trying to introduce the zebrule or hybrid horse and zebra, into the German Army in place of mules. We know that the zebrules are being tried in the Indian Army.

The sola of India is a small tree from 6 to 10 feet high with a tapering stem. he leaves are consumed as a vegetable and the light spongy wood serves for a variety of purposes, one of the latest being-sun-proof hats or helmets. The wood is cut into thin bands, which are stuck together and moulded into shape. Another recent use for the wood is to make non-conducting covers or vessels for keeping water and other drinks cool. They might be useful at home in summer.

The "Scientific American" states that a wireless telegraph has been established between Japan and Formosa. Cosmos also reports that the Italian Legation at Peking is now in wireless communication with Tientsin and Italian vessels in the harbour of Taku, or even at sea, Telegrams have been sent 160 miles to the Italian admiral in the Gulf of Pechili.

Those interested in brain-fag may like to hear of the French book on L'Ennui by Emile Tardieu, Dr L. Menard, a French writer, refers the various forms of ennui to exhaustion, monotony satiety and a philosophy pessimistic and false, Which perceives the nothingness of life, but not its true aim, Work, the practice of virtue, and the giving up of self are the best remedies for it.

Mr. R. T. Titchener points out that the visual phenomenon of apparent movement, described by Dr Gould, and quite recently mentioned by us was known, to Humboldt in 1799, discussed by Professor Exner in 1896 (Zeitschrift fur Psych und Physiol., vol. 12, p. 313), and is the subject of an experiment in Sanford' Laboratory Course 1898.

Another claimant to the invention of the wireless telegraph has appeared in America in the person of Professor Dolbear, whose name is well-known for a novel kind of telephone. It appears from the Western Electrician that his patent rights, which date from 1886, have been acquired by the International Wireless Telegraph Company (U. S.), and they have brought an action against Marconi. Dolbear's work anticipates the present wireless telegraph, as far as the open circuit with conductors in the air, and electric waves passing through the ground, is concerned but there is no mention of Hertzian waves produced by the electric spark. Whether his claim to employ other apparatus than that described in the patent covers these waves is a question for experts and the court.

The Lancet (Nov. 14), gives a full report of the Address on Dr. Otto Schmidt's Specific Treatment of Cancer, delivered by Dr. H. Joese Johnson before the Abernethian Society of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, together with an abstract of the discussion which followed thereon and devotes a lengthy editorial to the subject in which it says:—"At the conclusion of his Address Dr. Johnson very properly indicated that he had been speaking of a method of treatment and not of a cure, Before the word cure can be used much that is at present uncertain will have to be established clearly and we . . . . cannot but regret the premature publicity which has been given to the treatment as a cure in the pages of the daily press. . . . Every observation bearing on the cause or on the treatment of malignant disease is keenly watched for by the medical profession, not only in this country but throughout the civilised world and every rational theory propounded on the subject is carefully weighed and examined; no good service therefore can possibly be rendered by the sensational publication in popular journals of the details of cures which have so far as can be judged, no claim whatever to be regarded as such.

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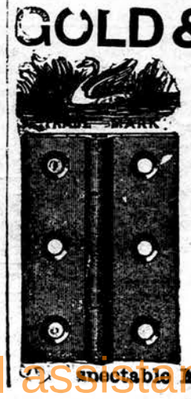

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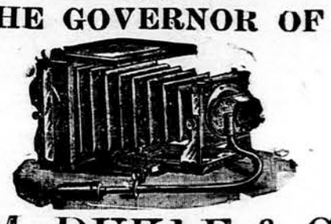

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DR MAJOR'S Vitaline OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined, —their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

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which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

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If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigor us manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and promotes digestion and assimilation of food.

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And get rid of your ailments, It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

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PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

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Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Re. 1. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 5-8. 6 bottles Rs. 10. Dozen Rs. 20. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12 Re 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

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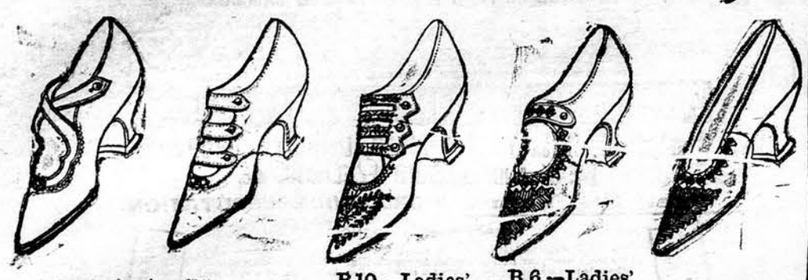

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GOOD SHAPE, GOOD FINISH, GOOD MATERIALS, GOOD VALUE.

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ARE THE BEST

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Price per100 Rs. 4-8.

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TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OF GILT Rs. 12.

"THE DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement; this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
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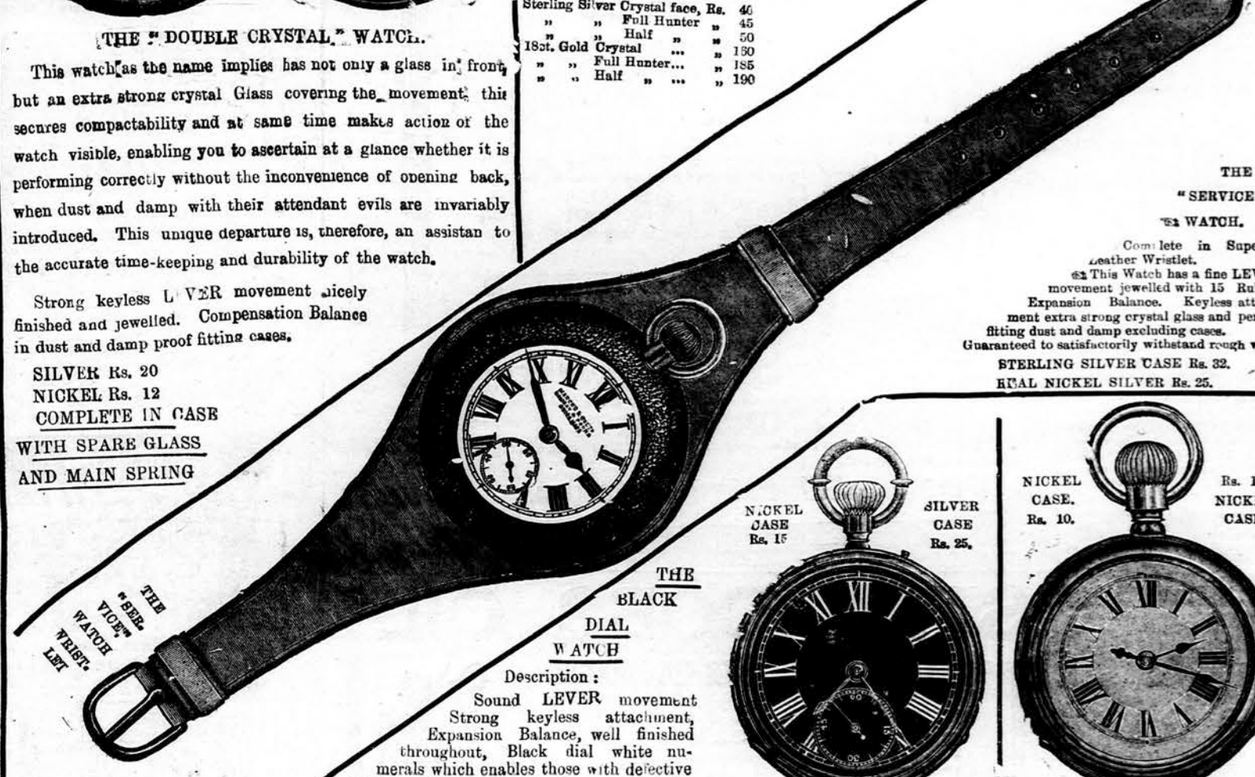

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

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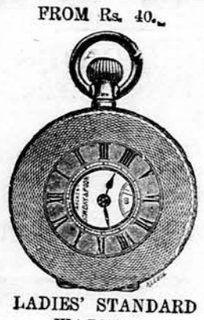
FROM Rs. 40.



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Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

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Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

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Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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